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THE U.F.A.

PUBLISHED BY
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. IX.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 15th, 1930

No. 16

Working Together in Southern Alberta

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY



"It's Time for a Change"

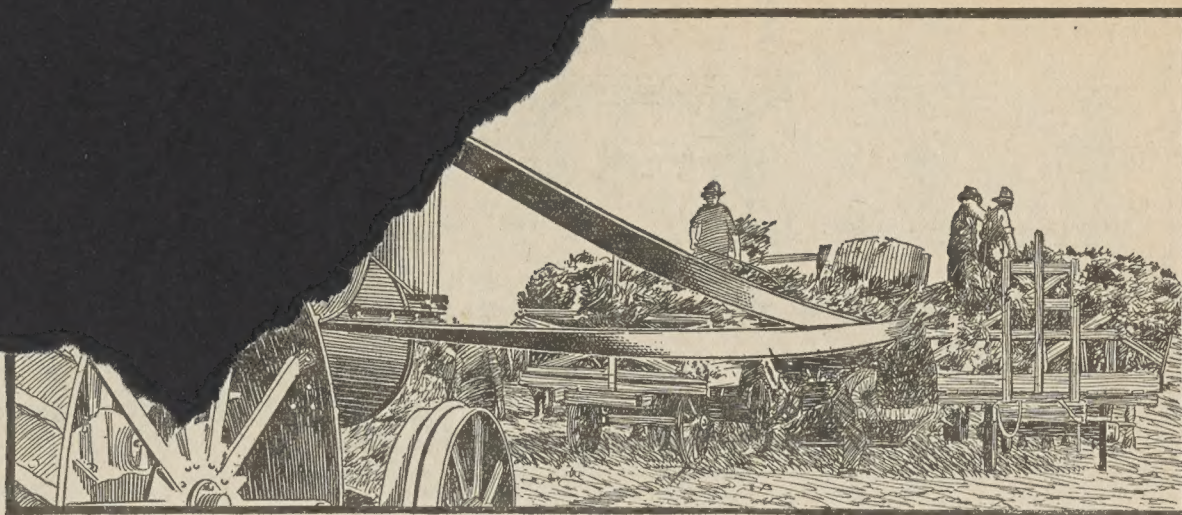
By WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.



The Vindication of the Alberta Farmers



Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool



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Average net paid circulation, six months ending August 1st, 1930.....48,244

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H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD J. JESSE STRANG

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by
"THE U.F.A." LIMITED
Lougheed Building
CALGARY ALBERTA

Official Organ of
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

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EDITORIAL

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CIVILIZATION'S GRAVEST PROBLEM

In almost every country in the civilized world, agricultural and industrial depression and unemployment are matters of grave concern. Distress is confined to no single industry, although, as usual, agriculture seems to have been hit first and hardest. There is a growing demand for knowledge as to the causes of this strange condition in a world which, even with increased population, is better equipped today than at any time in the previous history of mankind to supply the needs of society. Explanations of the breakdown in the machinery of distribution offered by the great and near great in the financial world have for the most part added to the general confusion in the public mind. At best, palliatives of a doubtful order are prescribed and not a remedy.

The inconsistency of much of the advice which is offered by those who are commonly cited as experts provoked Garet Garrett, an American writer, to pen a series of brilliant farcical dialogues some time ago, under the title of "Alice Economics." The first of these dialogues, in the style of "Alice in Wonderland," opened somewhat as follows:

Alice: "Why are we all ruined?"

The Mad Hatter: "Because we have produced too much wealth."

Alice: "And how may we get rid of the wealth we have produced in order that we may be rich again?"

The Mad Hatter: "We must sell our surplus abroad to people who cannot pay."

It is only necessary to scan the news columns of the press to discover explanations by ponderous authorities which are not less contradictory in character than those of the Mad Hatter.

In Parliament, only the U.F.A. Group and a few of those associated with them have ventured to probe to fundamentals. Several of them have been concerned with this problem for the past nine years at least, and have done much to make the causes of depression cycles known. They have placed on record in Hansard information which is of vital importance to the public, though it does not find its way into any daily newspaper with the exception of the *Ottawa Citizen* and one or two others. They have been able to cite in endorsement of the explanation they present, so eminent a British banker as the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The principle to be grasped is a simple one. Periods of depression are inevitable under the prevailing system, states Mr. McKenna, chiefly because the community

"has not enough purchasing power : : : to buy back the goods produced," and the solution of the problem lies in the creation "of purchasing power : : : in such volume that at all times it will be able to take up the production of the nation or its equivalent in trade."

The application of the principle has been discussed by our own representatives in the House of Commons.

* * *

The following from the London *Daily Herald* of June 19th epitomises the world situation of today:

"The world is suffering not from poverty, but from riches; not from a shortage, but from an excess of wealth. There is a world economic crisis of over-production.

"Yet how can there be over-production? Human wants are far from satisfied. Even bare human needs are not satisfied.

"There is a glut of wheat while millions are underfed; a glut of cotton while millions are under-clothed. The economic machine has broken down. It produces ever more and more efficiently. The goods are there, the need is there. Yet stomachs remain empty while wheat piles up in the elevators, and farmers dread a too good harvest.

"And as goods accumulate and men decay, production must be artificially restricted. Unemployment grows. Purchasing power declines again. The vicious circle widens.

"This is a radical disease of our system, calling for radical remedies. The problem is to turn human need into purchasing power, to create an increased 'effective demand' that keeps pace with increased production.

"It is a problem which must be solved quickly. For the evil grows apace; and its final phase, unless the cure is found, will be a desperate struggle for inadequate markets, ending in suicidal wars and the crash of civilization."

* * *

NO IMMIGRATION

Mr. Hoadley's prompt action in protesting against the recent dumping of immigrants into Alberta is to be commended, as is the prompt response of Premier Bennett.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Message to Wheat Pool Members

THIS is a testing time for the Wheat Pool. With the comparatively low initial payment the calibre of the Pool membership will be severely tested. Those in charge of the organization are confident, however, that the co-operative spirit is sufficiently strong in the ranks of the Pool to withstand the assaults and criticisms against this organization and to overcome the tremendous obstacles which have been encountered. The battle is now joined and on the results will depend to a very large extent the future development of the producers' co-operative movement on the Canadian prairies. This matter is entirely in the hands of the members of the Wheat Pool.

The Canadian Wheat Pool has been the subject of very great newspaper publicity during the past several months. Individuals and newspapers opposed to the Pool have and are making great efforts to disparage and destroy this movement. A determined effort is being made to wean the membership away from the Wheat Pool and to destroy this co-operative system of marketing. Only the loyalty and determination of the members of the Pool can preserve for present and future generations the rights and privileges so dearly won by the pioneers in the co-operative movement in Western Canada.

No Power to Change Contracts

It has been reported that Pool members will be permitted to sell their grain outside of Pool channels and that the Directors would overlook breaches of contract. This is contrary to facts. These marketing agreements are completed as between some 43,000 Pool members in Alberta and the Directors have no power to change the signed contracts of the members and no alternative but to require delivery on Pool basis in accordance with the terms and conditions of the marketing agreement. The Wheat Pool is built on the foundation of the membership contracts, and any loosening of this agreement would be disastrous to the association.

Regarding Treatment by Creditors

Officials of the Pool have been informed that some creditors of Pool members are making plans to insist on the immediate payment of debts and in fact are going to insist that wheat be sold on a non-Pool basis in order that the producer might be able to get more funds in order to clear up his debts. Such action is absolutely contrary to the requirements of the Pool contract and members approached for this purpose are asked to immediately communicate with Head Office. Every effort will be made to see that adequate protection is

extended in any instances where it is indicated creditors are being unreasonable.

Most members of the Pool understand that their organization has been fighting a tremendous battle against great odds. Few realize the immensity of the effort being made to tear up the Pool movement in Western Canada by its roots. Possibly some have been led away by continual misrepresentation of the Wheat Pool, but it is the opinion of the leaders of the movement that the great bulk of the membership is too soundly grounded in the principles of co-operation to be easily turned aside from their purpose. It is upon these true co-operators that the Wheat Pool is placing its dependence.

The comparatively low initial payment this year will undoubtedly cause difficulties in financing this fall to a large number of Pool members. The members can rest assured, however, that the need for sound financing and extremely careful business methods are the reasons for placing the initial payment at a low figure. With the return of better times a broadening out of world trade can reasonably be expected when the Wheat Pool will once again be sailing on a safe and true course.

A TIME FOR LOYALTY

Calgary Weekly Herald—There has never been a time in the history of the Wheat Pool when need for one hundred per cent loyalty from its members was more necessary than at the present moment. What the wheat situation will develop in the next month or two is something no man can prognosticate with any degree of certainty. The outlook is by no means reassuring. About the only thing that is certain is that every agency inimical to the success of the Pool will continue more and more active as the weeks pass. There will be all sorts of inducements offered to Pool members to "bootleg" their grain. No effort will be spared to damn the big co-operative movement in the eyes of its friends, and all sorts of specious argument will be advanced to induce members to desert the cause. It should not be difficult for Pool members to make up their minds as to what attitude they will take in such event. There is every good reason why they should answer Pool critics with the Biblical suggestion, "Get thee behind me, Satan." Their past experience with the Pool has been to their benefit as a class. One hundred per cent loyalty to the Pool is all that is needed to bring the great institution triumphantly through the existing deplorable marketing situation. It ought to be able to count on this.

The Maritime Co-operative Institute

The first Maritime Co-operative Institute was held at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., July 2nd to 4th. The annual meeting of the Maritime Stock Marketing Board and of the Maritime Egg and Poultry Exchange were held in connection with the Institute. The selection of Sackville as a meeting point proved a popular one as was evidenced by the large attendance from all three Maritime Provinces. The registration reached 128. The meeting at the University provided excellent quarters where the group were conveniently and well located for getting together and transacting business before the meetings.

The name of the Maritime Livestock Marketing Board was changed at the annual meeting to the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., Maritime Section, thus in the name suggesting the tie-up in the co-operative livestock organizations in Canada. J. K. King, secretary of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, was present throughout the sessions and made a report on the excellent progress which has been made in the larger organization during the past year.

O. A. Jess, Port William, who has so ably during the past two years acted as president of the organization, retired this year but remains as vice-president for Nova Scotia. Harry Girvan, Coal Branch, N.B., was elected president. W. H. McLelland, Alma, is vice-president for Prince Edward Island. Other directors are A. S. Losier, Tilley Road, N.B., A. B. Roberts, Winslow, P.E.I. and Howard McKichan, Cleveland, N.S. R. M. Elliott, Moncton, is secretary and manager.

The organization during the past year has had a good year from the standpoint of volume of business, but due to lower prices for lambs, the dollar volume of business was not as large as the year before. The lamb business was increased especially in Eastern Nova Scotia. The hog business showed a decrease due to decreased production in the Maritimes; also in part due to increased marketings in local manufacturing centres direct from the producer.

W. H. Anderson, Port Elgin, N.B., was again elected president of the Maritime Egg and Poultry Exchange, a position which he has so effectively filled. N. G. Thacker, Bridgetown, N.S., was elected vice-president; and A. R. Jones, St. John N.B. secretary and manager. Directors elected were Marcellin Theriault; Lower Caraquet, N.B., Joseph Daigle, St. Charles, N.B., J. N. C. Desborough, Middleton, N.S., W. S. McElmon, Oxford, and George Rennie, Pomquet, N.S.

Addresses Feature

A feature of the Institute was the addresses given on phases of co-operative marketing organizations. C. H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, was present as representative of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd. Mr. Burnell gave three addresses during the Institute, all of which were very effective in bringing home to those present some of the larger problems of co-operative marketing. The addresses were "Co-operative Councils and Their Work in Western Canada," "How the Wheat Pool can Co-operate with the Maritime Co-operatives," and "By-products of Co-operative Marketing." Maritime producers greatly appreciated the opportunity not only of meeting Mr.



Maritime Egg and Poultry Exchange, Mount Allison College, Sackville, N.B.
Annual Meeting—July 2, 3 and 4, 1930.

Burnell but of having a speaker from the Wheat Pool who was in a position to bring such applicable lessons from the work in Western Canada. Such co-operation as was evidenced throughout the Institute cannot but be of very material advantage to all concerned.

Another speaker who was well received by the audience, was Dr. J. F. Booth, recently appointed Commissioner of Agricultural Economics in the Federal Department of Agriculture. Dr. Booth placed before the producers a clear cut view of co-operative work in the United States and Canada, pointing out the trends which are in evidence and the development of co-operative marketing activities.

It was, however, our own "A.B." that made the speech of the Institute in his captivating manner of carrying with him his crowd. A. B. MacDonald of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University, was the luncheon speaker on the second day of the Institute. His talk was on Educational Work in Co-operative Marketing. He stressed the need of carrying on a campaign at all times to further proper consideration of co-operative marketing in its larger sphere and to bring it to the attention of the young people and of the boys and girls.

Purchase of Feeds

One of the most interesting meetings of the Institute was the afternoon session given over to the discussion of the pur-

chasing of feeds. There is no more important problem before Maritime producers. The discussion was taken part in by C. H. Burnell, who placed before those present the way in which the Wheat Pool was able to co-operate and the fact that they were willing to meet Maritime producers half way in any possible scheme of co-operation for mutual benefit. R. C. Steele, who is in charge of the coarse grains division of the Wheat Pool, was also present and carried the discussion further, outlining the different varieties of feed grain the Western Provinces have to dispose of and the contacts he hoped to obtain with the various co-operatives. W. H. McEwen, Moncton, Maritime representative for the Wheat Pool, who has recently been located in the Maritimes, to further work along these lines, had samples present and brought to the attention of the audience the manner in which the handling of feeds will be carried on. Mr. McEwen had an opportunity at the gathering to meet local directors from all parts of the Maritimes and thus has aided in establishing contact points.

The closing session of the Institute placed before the producers plans which are being made to make effective a program of publicity and educational work which is believed will aid in strengthening all co-operative organizations. The Maritime Co-operative Council was formed last January with five co-operatives as members. F. W. Bishop, president of the United Fruit Companies, Ltd., of

(Continued on page 18)



Canadian Livestock Co-op. Ltd. (Maritime Section), Mount Allison College, Sackville, N.B. Annual Meeting—July 2, 3 and 4, 1930.

The Vindication of the Alberta Farmers

Verdict of Electoral History Upon Two Parallel Experiments
in Political Organization—The U.F.A. Stands the Test
—The Progressive Party Passes

By THE EDITOR

IN our last issue we discussed very briefly the results of the recent Federal general election in so far as these results bear upon the present and future prospects of the Farmers' movement in Canada. It may be of interest to examine more fully the electoral records of the two kinds of organization which have been put to the test by the farmers of the Dominion.

The past nine years have witnessed two parallel experiments in methods of organization for political purposes by Canadian farmers—the method of the organized citizenship group, which is the method of the United Farmers of Alberta, on the one hand, and the method of the so-called Progressive Party, which has been tried by the farmers elsewhere, on the other.

It was in 1921 that these two fundamentally different methods of organization were applied simultaneously; the one, as stated, being confined to Alberta (and, we should add, one Ontario constituency) and the other extending throughout the remainder of the Dominion. We have described these two methods as experiments. The creation of the Progressive Party was an experiment which had been tried time and time again in the history of farmers' organizations, and had invariably ended in disaster. In Eastern Canada there was the example of the Patrons of Industry of a generation ago, a farmers' political movement of protest which after a brief, spectacular existence, disappeared from the scene and was quickly forgotten. In the United States similar experiments had been made with precisely similar consequences. The history of a number of these organizations has on various occasions been related by President Wood, whose advocacy of what has become known as the U.F.A. method in contrast to the political party method was based in large measure upon his own observation of the invariable failure of all farmers' political parties. In 1892, as the result of acute agricultural and industrial distress, a national conference was called under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance with which he was connected and of the Knight of Labor. At this conference the "People's Party" movement were virtually endorsed and thenceforth the organizations concerned became merged in practice in the new political party. Its immediate success was spectacular. More than a million votes were polled for the party's Presidential candidate and the number of its candidates were elected to Congress. But the success was short lived. The third party in which the farmers had merged their forces rapidly declined by absorption into the older parties, and at the next election was almost obliterated. The remnant which went to the polls again in 1900 received only 50,030 votes throughout the whole of the United States; the number being increased to 120,903 when the party entered a candidate in the Presidential campaign in 1904, but declining to 28,000 in the Presidential election of 1908. It is now completely eliminated as a factor in the political field. In this, as in every instance in which a political party had been created by farmers, the foundations of the farmers' organizations were quickly sapped by the party, and these foundations

having been destroyed, the party itself collapsed.

Ignoring these lessons of history, however, Canadian farmers in other Provinces than Alberta decided in 1921 to bring into being their new political party. Not very much attention was given to foundations, but the building of the party structure was carried out rapidly and with the keenest enthusiasm among the builders and was accompanied by predictions that it would in due course dominate Canada, and thus completely transform the political landscape.

It was in Alberta rather than elsewhere that the farmers departed from precedent. What they undertook to do was to apply a new principle for the first time in history. They had learned, they believed, from the mistakes of the past, and did not propose to court failure by repeating them. They entered politics as an organized group of citizens; and as they did so they were confronted by the grave warnings of leaders of the Progressive Party. Alberta was represented to be the one danger spot on the horizon, the one serious peril threatening the Farmers' movement of the Dominion. It was to be noted at this time, oddly enough, as it seemed, that practically every newspaper which supported the old political parties, as well as all the leaders of those parties, were much less alarmed by the advent of the Progressive Party with its multitude of adherents than by the determined way in which the Alberta farmers proceeded, in spite of these most gloomy forebodings, to take charge of their own affairs, and to make it clear that they considered themselves quite competent to nominate and elect their own representatives in their own way.

The result of the Federal general election of 1921 was hailed by the Progressive Party leaders as evidence of the soundness of their plan of action. It is true the Alberta farmers, who repudiated the party, had elected every one of the candidates they had placed in the field. But elsewhere the Progressive Party also had scored great successes, and, covering as they did, many Provinces, their total numbers were impressive.

Sixty-five Farmer members were elected in the Dominion as a whole, and at Ottawa they were all commonly described as members of the Progressive Party. This designation was not accurate as applied to the total number, for 10 were U.F.A. representatives and therefore not members of the new party. In one Ontario constituency also—that of South-east Grey—Miss Agnes Macphail had been elected by an organization similar in character to the U.F.A. There were perhaps one or more other Farmer mem-

bers from Ontario and elsewhere who found themselves closely in sympathy with the U.F.A., but Miss Macphail's constituency was, we believe, the only one organized upon a plan practically identical with that of the Alberta farmers' organization. Deducting from the total of 65 these 11 representatives, therefore, it was fair to state that the Progressive Party elected some 54 members of the House of Commons. It is well known, of course, that the U.F.A. group, while maintaining their group identity, co-operated wherever possible with the farmer representatives who sailed under the banner of the Progressive party.

The second test of strength of the two systems came in 1925. In that year 24 farmer representatives were returned to Ottawa. Of these 9 were members of the U.F.A., with Miss Macphail forming to all intents and purposes a tenth member of the group. As compared with the 54 members of the Progressive Party who had entered the field with such enthusiasm and unbounded confidence in its future in 1921, only 14 were elected to the new Parliament.

The third test of strength came in 1926. By that time, many of the members who had formerly been associated with the Progressive Party, recognizing the increasing weakness of Progressivism, had drifted towards the fold of one of the older political parties; they became known as "Liberal-Progressives." Eleven of their number were elected, and throughout the life of the new Parliament sat with the Liberal party, and became scarcely distinguishable from it. The Progressives who had maintained their independence secured 9 representatives in the whole of Canada; while the U.F.A. elected 11.

It had by this time become evident to political observers that the days of the Progressive Party as such were numbered, in spite of the fact that it had able representatives in the House of Commons, for these members lacked the support of strong organizations behind them. Just prior to the election of the present year, in the neighboring Province of Saskatchewan an attempt was made to organize upon a somewhat different basis. The majority of the farmers, however, decided against the U.F.A. plan of organization, although making a gesture in that direction.

It remained for the election of 1930 to seal the fate of the Progressive Party. As compared with the 54 members elected in 1921, only two survivors of the Progressive movement were elected to the House of Commons, while the so-called Liberal-Progressives were able to elect three. The most ambitious attempt by Canadian farmers to bring into being a new political party had ended in failure. Only the Alberta Farmers failed to be submerged beneath the tidal wave which swept from coast to coast. The U.F.A. group remained nine strong—as strong as in the election of 1925. "In storm and stress," as the *Western Producer* stated in an article previously quoted,

the U.F.A. stood "firm as a rock, holding high the banner of political independence, and pointing the way to the ultimate success of the farmers of the prairies."

* * *

The complete vindication of the Alberta farmers by the results of the election of July last is dwelt upon by the *Farmers' Sun* of Toronto in a recent editorial. "Not the least significant feature of the election result," states this paper, "is the rejection of erstwhile farmer leaders who had thrown in their lot with the Liberal party, notably Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Hon. E. D. Drury, Hon. Beniah Bowman and Hon. F. C. Biggs. Equally noteworthy is the fact that while these stalwarts went down to defeat, the nominees of the United Farmers of Alberta, who have consistently refused to relinquish their independence, maintained their representation practically intact. In Ontario, Miss Macphail remains the sole representative of the once powerful farm group, and she, without doubt, owes her return largely to the fact that, like the Alberta members, she has not lost sight of the motives from which the farmers' political movement originally sprang." The *Sun* alludes to the situation in Saskatchewan, and comments: "A. M. Carmichael

and M. N. Campbell" (these were the two Progressives elected in the whole of Canada) "were Progressive members of the last House, and owe their election, quite evidently, more to the personal prestige they both enjoy than their affiliation with the new association. Manitoba swung over to the Conservatives, the Liberal-Progressive representation of ten in the last Parliament being reduced to three in the one to come. The moral is obvious. If the farmers' political effort is to be sustained—and in the *Sun's* view it would be a calamity if it were allowed to languish—it must be based broadly upon the same independence of spirit and freedom of action that enables the United Farmers of Alberta to maintain their position year in and year out while exercising an influence in the field of politics, both Federal and Provincial, that is as unique as it is salutary."

In a later issue we propose to discuss the principle of democratic group organization and control which has been the secret of the success of the Alberta farmers, and also to call attention to some tendencies revealed in the Provincial and Federal elections of the present year, which if not eradicated must prove a most serious menace to the future of our movement.

"IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE"

By WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

THE shouting has died, one captain has come, another has departed, the dead have been removed from the war-torn political field, and the shrieks of victory have died in the arms of the cold grey dawn of reality. What did Canada vote for? What did Canada gain or lose on July 28th?

Some voted against the Liberal party, attributing to it the unfavorable economic conditions; some voted for a change; some to give Bennett a chance. Some voted for protection on butter; some against the British preference; and some voted against the alleged domination of Quebec. Some voted for Imperial trade on a basis of reciprocal preferences; while some voted for the Tory party because they were Tories and couldn't help it, and still others voted to abolish unemployment. What then is the mandate? No one knows and now that the election is over, neither of the parties care. The net result is that Tweedledum has been successfully sworn in in the place of Tweedledee.

Not a Change of Government

"It is time for a change." Yes, it is long past time. Canada needs a change of government. But she has not got a change of government, only a change of party. Such changes have been repeated often during the last sixty years. We are likely to have another change just like this one, four years from now. Changes like these are as aimless and futile as the efforts of a convict who is forced to carry a rock from one end of the yard to the other and back again in lieu of work.

The real change of Government and change in the economic system required in Canada today cannot be brought about either by Mr. Bennett or Mr. King. It must be brought about by the people themselves. Here is the great weakness of the party system. The people of Canada today look to Mr. Bennett to help them to do something for them. Great and wise and good as

Mr. Bennett may be, he is hopeless. The people of Canada have said to Mr. Bennett: "We don't know what we want, nor how to fix what needs fixing, but we will give you the job to give us what we want and fix the unfixed."

I feel sure that Mr. Bennett does not know what to do, but even if he did know what to do and did it, a majority of the people would not be ready to allow him to do it. So it may be taken for granted that as long as the people refuse to face their own problems and refuse to accept responsibility for their own actions, political progress is impossible.

If Mr. Bennett fails to raise the price of eggs, butter, wool and meat, if he fails to build a national highway; if he fails to build the St. Lawrence waterway; if he fails to construct an outlet to the Peace River; if he fails to reduce taxation; if he fails to wipe out unemployment at the special session of Parliament to be called in September; if he fails to obtain the British market for Canadian wheat by reciprocal trade preferences, what then? We shall re-elect Mr. King as our way of punishing Mr. Bennett. But what we should do is to disfranchise ourselves for having been led to endorse Mr. Bennett's bid for power. In other words, the people who voted Mr. Bennett to power should accept the responsibility if he fails and should apologize to their fellows who knew better.

Towards a Real Change

The few thousands of U.F.A. people who refused to stampede with the mob on July 28th did more for a change of Government than all the millions who voted to give Bennett a chance. The U.F.A. voted to give the people a chance

to govern themselves. That would be a real change of government. Those who voted party merely helped to repeat a mistake which has been made over and over again for sixty years.

Surely the farmers of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec will join with the U.F.A. at the next election so as to make sure of that change of Government which was voted for at the last election but which cannot result since no proper basis was established upon which to construct the desired change!

You Tell Them Alberta!

By "WILDMERE"

Once again the election is over. Sore heads are getting healed and sore hearts are getting consoled and happy hearts are getting congratulated. One sees the extra dollar coming in from a good office, the other sees it slip out of his hands; but the fellow that counts in millions, he is not worried. If he can't get them from Jack he'll get them from Joe, and the old chariot rolls along the same old way.

Yes, there is still a black cloud over our fair Dominion, but I can see a bright spot on our Alberta sky, and there I can see a star shining. That star is our U.F.A. group in Ottawa that we Albertans send there for better Government and better legislation. May that bright spot spread out over the whole of Canada soon!

Stay with the cause, men and women! Some day you will be proud of having helped to make Alberta the cradle of bigger freedom and Canada a better place to live in, and those of you that were bamboozled into quitting us this year, remember to be a good Christian—you want to promote peace and good will among your fellow citizens and not strife. It is also better citizenship.

—H.B.

Thanks to Battle River Electors

To the Electors of Battle River:

On behalf of the Federal U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Battle River Constituency Association, we beg to tender our thanks and appreciation to all those who have made it possible to elect Mr. H. E. Spencer for his fourth term to the House of Commons.

(Signed),

W. SKINNER, President.

Mrs. D. EAST, Secretary.

"Liberal thinkers are common, determined and brave thinkers are as scarce as ever."

In the production of one bushel of wheat nature uses over thirty-one tons of water. This is but one of the very interesting facts disclosed in studies of soil moisture and crop production by experts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Quack Medicine Salesman—Ladies and gentlemen, I have sold 6,000 bottles of this marvelous remedy, and not a complaint have I received. What, I ask you, does that prove?

Voice from the Crowd—Dead men tell no tales.

Working Together in Southern Alberta

The Story of Seven Years Development of the Southern
Alberta Co-operative Association



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

ORGANIZED in 1923 by the hay growers of the Lethbridge-Coaldale area for the primary purpose of co-operatively marketing the alfalfa, timothy and mixed hay of that district, but with a contract which provided for the pooling of other products of the members, the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association has demonstrated in the past six years the value of a mixed commodity co-operative to a district where agricultural production is varied.

Many experts in co-operation have held that the local co-operative marketing association is essentially unsound and that the only basis upon which success can be built is that of the straight commodity pool. The Southern Alberta organization is perhaps one of those exceptions which prove the rule.

An understanding of the peculiar conditions which gave birth to this co-operative and which still surround it and determine its course is necessary to an appreciation of the reasons for its success.

Lethbridge, a city of some thirteen thousand people, lies at the heart of what used to be the greatest ranching area of Alberta. Westward lie the foothills with the Rockies eighty or ninety miles away. Forty-eight miles to the south is Montana. The general level of the land is from south-west to north-east and has made possible some five irrigation projects covering over two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land. Two or three of these projects are of quite recent development, the Lethbridge Northern, built in 1917-18 with its 97,000 acres having been re-colonized to a great extent within the past five years.

Agriculture under these circumstances has been passing through stages of experiment. Thirty years ago cattle and sheep were almost the only products. With the coming of the homesteader wheat became the centre of the picture. Latterly large quantities of hay were grown in the irrigated districts, baled there—then marketed in the dry farming areas, in the cities, and in the mining towns of south-eastern British Columbia.

Effect of Mechanization

With the mechanization of the farming industry there came a lessened demand for fodder and an increased dependence upon export markets which were not of the best. Farmers of necessity turned to other methods of marketing the feed grown on the irrigated lands, with the result that in the past three years the business of the Co-op. has been preponderantly that of marketing livestock, as the following table of the amount marketed clearly shows:

1926.....	3,004 head
1927.....	8,543 head
1928.....	21,399 head
1929.....	35,761 head
1930.....	58,459 head

The board of directors of the Co-op. and its manager have shown a commendable adaptability to circumstances. Carefully and steadily a good staff has been acquired and additions made to warehousing and shipping facilities. The fact that Lethbridge is the market centre for the area covered by the membership has enabled the management to open up lines of service in merchandizing which have become of increasing value to the nearly two thousand members. There

are times when the marketing end of the work at the warehouses is slacker than others and at these periods the members find that the same staff which markets their products is ready to sell them flour and feed, oil, seed and coal, binder twine, wire, etc.; the cost of operation for these additional services being a very slight increase if any upon that of operating the marketing pools. There is constant pressure upon the management to further extend these services.

Remarkable Increase in Shipments

As already remarked, livestock has been the chief activity of the past three years. The increase in shipments during the past year has been remarkable. The records of the year just closed show an increase of more than 63 per cent in livestock shipments over the previous year, the total being, as stated, 58,459 head, of which the value was \$1,047,282. 19,000 head of sheep, 2120 head of cattle and 37,339 hogs contributed to this total, 635 carlots in all.

The Association now owns scales at stockyards in eight towns within a range of sixty miles of Lethbridge. In the past year the board of directors secured a lease from the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Lethbridge stockyards, as they were handling 90 per cent of the hogs and a large percentage of the lambs and cattle shipped from Southern Alberta. Since the lease was granted the company has rebuilt the scales and floored the yards with plank, thus greatly improving conditions in wet weather. Plans are now on foot to build larger yards nearer the city at a point close to the new terminal elevator which is now being built.

Hay sheds at three points with a combined capacity of 1000 tons, and the three storey warehouse and offices in Lethbridge, complete the physical equipment of the Association.

Red Label Beef Association

An important development of the past year has been the formation of the Red Label Beef Association. After conference with the manager of the Southern Alberta Association in the Fall of 1929, four of the large ranches of Southern Alberta instructed Mr. McKenzie to draw up an agreement to provide for the delivery on their part of quantities of unfinished cattle to members of the Association who would finish the same on their farms, after which the Association would market the same and the proceeds be distributed according to the terms

of the contract. This was done and the contract offered to members only.

On or about the 1st of November some 700 head of calves and yearlings were put out on feed in the Raymond and Coaldale districts in small lots of 25 to 100 head. Reference to this experiment in the report of the directors is made as follows:

"The whole scheme to date has been very encouraging and in addition to the winter feeding, 200 head of calves have been placed on sweet clover pasture with grain ration during the summer months, which will be marketed early this fall. These cattle moved out to market February the 18th. The first lot was picked out and sold to Burns & Co. for their Vancouver trade, at a price of 10c over-night shrink, Raymond. Weekly sales were made from then on until the 1st of June, when the last of the cattle moved out to market. The sales ranged from 10c to 11½c, and the net average price received over the entire period was 10.61c over-night shrink, f.o.b. shipping point. One of the most encouraging features of the scheme was the gains made by the cattle. In some instances gains were noted which averaged 3 lbs. per day. The total average gain on the entire lot was 47.53 per cent. The average weight of the cattle going into the feed lots was 515.7 per head; average out-going weight 760.9 per head, or an average increase of 245.2 per head. This gain was put on during an average feeding period of 120 days. These cattle will all be marketed through the Southern Alberta Co-op. This is the first time in this country that a real co-operative idea between the ranchers and the farmers has been carried out on a practical basis.

"During the month of May our manager, Mr. McKenzie, made a trip to Vancouver to investigate the possibility of that market for baby beef, and on his return submitted a most encouraging report to the board. And while this scheme is yet in its infancy it has great possibilities of becoming one of the biggest factors in Southern Alberta as far as feeding is concerned."

Cross Contract with Provincial Pool

On January 3rd of this year the board of directors exercised the authority given them by the previous annual meeting of members and signed a cross-contract with the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, and proceeded in accordance with that contract to set aside reserves from sales returns to cover preferred stock for the purchase or building of packing plants. The Association became through this step one of the units federated in the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, which was organized in Winnipeg on November 15th, 1929, and thus now forms part of one great livestock co-operative covering all Canada except British Columbia, which as yet has no livestock pool.

One of the great advantages of this organization is that with its chain of connections across Canada it is able to distribute its sales to meet demand and avoid depressing prices.

The growth of the irrigated districts is resulting in an increased production

HEADQUARTERS OF ASSOCIATION



Lethbridge warehouse of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association; one of the several buildings owned by the Association.

of alfalfa and sweet clover, and the Co-operative is finding itself confronted with the necessity of securing markets for greater quantities of baled hay than for several years. 3,300 tons were shipped last year. In addition to this some 900 tons of potatoes were handled for the members.

One of the outstanding benefits of such an organization as the Southern Alberta Co-operative is that it speaks with one voice in presenting the needs of the farmers of the district to governing authorities. We have already instanced the fact that the Association has been able to secure a lease on the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. stockyards at Lethbridge and that service in the way of better scales and plank flooring was readily accorded, till now new and larger yards at a more suitable location are being planned. In addition to these and other benefits which need only to be seen to be appreciated, by even the most sceptical farmer, there are the less tangible but none the less real benefits accruing from government assistance. The Dominion Government established a swine grader with headquarters in Lethbridge in January last. This worker, Mr. I. Garrison, devotes some time also to the organizing of pig clubs and bacon litter competitions. He has also been instrumental in placing some 200 Yorkshire sows among the members of the Association, all of which were obtained in the Calgary and Lethbridge yards and sold to the members at market prices.

The Department of Agriculture at Edmonton has also assisted the Association in connection with the Red Label Beef enterprise by placing Mr. John Wilson in Lethbridge to act as field supervisor, specially charged with the work of instructing the members of the Association as to feeding and care of the cattle handed over to them by the ranchers under the contract agreement.

The Ultimate Test

The ultimate test of the value of a co-operative marketing organization is to be found in the financial returns received by its members. It may be that an

organization will be unable to make any convincing demonstration of this for some years on account of the necessity for the accumulation of capital to carry on the enterprise, and perhaps on account of changing market conditions or the opposition of vested interests; but in the end the principle of co-operation must submit to the economic test. There is, of course, no means of knowing what the market prices or demand or other conditions would have been if there had been no organization, but there are ways of demonstrating the value of co-operation even on that level.

There is little doubt, for instance, that dealers in potatoes would have made tremendous profits last season on account of the scarcity of that product, but the presence of the Association and its control of a large proportion of the supply enabled the growers to get the advantage instead.

During October the average price was \$40 per ton and during the remainder of the season it reached \$50 per ton. In this connection it is apparent that these co-operating farmers have their human weaknesses. Some of them shipped small potatoes and culls. They took chances on spoiling the work of years during which the Association has built up a reputation for standard quality and high grading by trying to get the big money for potatoes they would have fed to pigs or left in the fields. The management gave warning of this. The price received by the growers of Southern Alberta was higher than known to have been received in any other part of the Dominion.

The demoralization of the sheep market has resulted in losses to the co-operators as it has to others in that industry. Of

the 19,000 head of lambs sold, only some 2000 were sold on an f.o.b. basis. This was during the month of January. They realized an average price of 10½ cents, over-night shrink. These were part of the 13,000 head placed with feeders in the Raymond district who had access to the sugar beet pulp from the Raymond Sugar Refineries plant. The remaining 17,000 sheep were sold on the various markets of the west from Winnipeg to Vancouver, and settled for on a monthly pool basis ranging from \$9.40 to \$8.80 per cwt. for Number 1 grade. A market was found by the end of May for all the lambs.

Importance of Volume

The importance of volume and its relation to the cost of marketing has been the constant theme of co-operative addresses in recent years and the experience of the Southern Alberta Co-operative provides a good illustration. The table at the foot of this page clearly sets this forth.

The slight increase in operating expense for 1929 is accounted for by an increase of handling facilities and equipment, which was offset by a greater reduction this year.

If space permitted much might be written of great interest to farmers, particularly those who are co-operatively minded, about the minor activities of this Association. The seed pool, for instance, and the possibilities in the near future of further steps in co-operative purchasing. There are times when the Lethbridge warehouse is full to overflowing, and plans are now being considered to extend the same.

The successes of the years since the first forty farmers signed the Provisional contract in the winter of 1923-24 have not blinded the leaders of this Southern Alberta organization to the necessity of developing a real co-operative spirit that will be capable of withstanding years of depression and comparative failure. A paragraph in the report of the directors is significant of this:

"While it is not suggested that at this stage of development we can make co-operators out of all our members, great growing and enduring success can be relied upon only if a substantial minority are devoted and intelligent adherents to our philosophy. We must, at least, have sufficient material to man our boards of directors and educational and other committees. We must also ensure the continuity of supply."

Social Incentive Vital

In similar vein Mr. McKenzie concluded his address to the annual meeting. He said:

"The education of our members produces results which become a permanent asset of the greatest value to an Association. It ensures that some of them are animated by a social incentive; that many of them will have the disposition, and the capacity, efficiently to serve their societies in the direction and supervision of their undertakings. Managers and other officials may come and go, but where a society is equipped with many members, able to serve efficiently on its

HOW INCREASING TURNOVER REDUCES PERCENTAGE COST

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Membership.....	267	574	1,135	1,635	1,976
Turnover.....	\$200,631	\$212,874	\$509,067	\$879,345	\$1,298,345
Expense.....	\$ 10,465	\$ 13,772	\$ 15,430	\$ 28,195	\$ 35,459
Percentage Cost.....	6.83%	6.43%	3.03%	3.20%	2.73%

directorship and various committees, such changes have no appreciable influence on the future welfare of our organization. Our greatest or most urgent need is the development of genuine co-operators."

To the writer of this article, engaged in the study of co-operation in its wide range of undertakings the world over, there comes a glow of satisfaction that here in Southern Alberta, in the face of many disadvantages, with the handicap of the relative failure of a former farmers' company to overcome, without monetary

or organizing assistance from Government, such a convincing demonstration of the soundness of co-operation as an economic principle has been made. The amazing thing is that in this Province where through the United Farmers of Alberta the philosophy of co-operation has been widely disseminated, and where it has been so splendidly embodied in the great marketing pools, there are not more instances of such success. This Southern Alberta organization arose out of the U.F.A. It has grown through the U.F.A. It is still closely associated

with the U.F.A.: Where the U.F.A. has such fruits to show it surely cannot but live and increase in strength!

(The foregoing is the first of two articles by Mr. Priestley on the activities of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association. The next will describe the formation and objects of the Red Label Beef Association. Mr. Priestley is at present engaged in the preparation of a text book on Co-operation to be used in Alberta's Agricultural Schools.)

News from Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool

The Industrial Depression and the Livestock Industry—
Consumers Who Cannot Consume Our Meat Products—
Producer's Share of Consumer's Dollar



By DONALD MACLEOD

Stop, Look, Listen!

At the present moment we have a Dominion-wide condition of industrial depression and as usual the basic industry, agriculture, is being hit the heaviest. Grain has reached the lowest levels for a number of years and cattle and sheep are now following suit. Hogs have kept at fair levels owing to the fact that supplies up to the present have been short, coupled with the fact that a large volume of these hogs are in the hands of the Co-operative Marketing Association which provides a stronger bargaining power.

Economic conditions, accompanied by a great deal of propaganda, are leading a great many of our farmers into the production and feeding of more livestock with little or no thought regarding the distribution of, or outlet for, the commodity when produced.

Advice to Farmers

Every periodical or journal which we pick up nowadays is shrieking with advice to the farmer to cut down the cost of production.

What About Processing Costs?

It would seem that the cost of processing and distribution must never be questioned! What if good lambs are selling at six cents per lb. and mutton chops at 40 cents! The farmer should mind his own business—producing at lower and still lower costs!

Today the producer's share of the consumer's dollar is as follows: Mutton, 24 cents, beef 25 cents, pork 38 cents.

Thousands Who Cannot Buy Meat

Owing to this high cost of distribution there are thousands who cannot be consumers of our meat products and there are also thousands whose consumption is cut in half through the same condition. How long are we going to be in this helpless position? Time and again we are told that the processing and distribution of our meat products is a highly specialised industry and that it would be utter folly for the producers to think of entering into that industry themselves. Of those who have taken that stand in the past we would like to ask the question whether they are now prepared to justify the toll of 76 cents on the dollar which that industry demands of the consumer for their services?

From information received from our selling agency at Lethbridge it would seem that the feeding of Red Label brand beef will be increased this fall. 750 head were fed last winter for the spring market and of this number about 90 per cent graded red and 10 per cent graded blue. There are 250 head on summer feed that will be ready for the market by beginning of September. The orders already in for this fall amount to 2,400 head and in all probability this will be increased.

A feeding company is being organized this year as a finance corporation. Ten of the largest ranchers who are behind this movement will put up a guarantee to the bank of \$2,000 each and with this collateral the bank will lend \$40,000. The livestock bought will then be placed with the feeders at a spread of 1½ cents per lb.

Many of our local shipping associations this year have had to hold their annual meetings without the director or other representative from the central board being able to attend.

We would like such associations to mail us an account of their meetings with a view of publishing same in *The U.F.A.* Buffalo Lakes Association has set a good example in this regard and we would commend their action to others.

EDUCATION NEEDED

Business men have won their prosperity largely as a result of organization, and all thoughtful men interested in agricultural relief know that there is no hope of permanent financial betterment for farmers unless they are willing to organize and work together as business men have learned to do.

The farmer who thinks that he can make no effort and no sacrifices to improve general policies of buying, selling, and farm management; the farmer who thinks he can stay out of organizations while others do all the work of trying to bring about a better day; the farmer who thinks he will then selfishly share all the benefits without contributing any of the labors—he is a menace to the whole agricultural industry.

There is danger that there may be enough such 'all for self' fellows to pre-

vent the rest of us from getting the benefits to which agriculture is really entitled. But we can at least help build up a public sentiment which will (1) educate the ignorant about such matters and (2) which will make it uncomfortable for the man who is not merely ignorant but too inordinately selfish to tote his end of the log. . . . The men who handle farm products are practically all organizing so as to sell their output in a co-operative instead of a competitive way.

Unless we organize we shall continue to be about the poorest paid of all American labor.—From *The Progressive Farmer*.

Co-op. Marketing in Germany

(Western Producer)

During the last five or six years the co-operative marketing of cattle in Germany has developed very successfully. At present the number of co-operative societies for the sale of cattle is 500, grouped in 14 central co-operative societies, which latter joined together in 1929 to form the Reich Cattle Marketing Co-operative Society.

In 1929 the total turnover of all the co-operative cattle marketing societies amounted to nearly 300 million marks as against a total of 217 millions in 1928 and 156 millions in 1927.

Although these societies are independent organizations they often affiliate with co-operative dairies, co-operative warehousing societies or Raiffeisen banks in order to diminish overhead costs. It is noteworthy that in North Germany a system of compulsory deliveries obtains in many societies.

Approximately 30 per cent of the business in 38 out of 46 existing cattle markets (cattle for slaughtering) is in the hands of the co-operative cattle marketing societies.—International Labor Office.

SIDEWALK CHAT

Five-year-old: "Mama, look at that funny man across the street."

Mother: "What is he doing?"

Five-year-old: "Sitting on the sidewalk talking to a banana peel."

REGRETS

"Hey," cried the sergeant at rifle practice, "don't you know better than to fire before the range is clear? You just missed me."

"I'm awfully sorry, Sergeant," responded the recruit.

OFFICIAL NEWS from the DAIRY and POULTRY POOLS

From the Stable to the Table

By J. R. LOVE

The high quality of butter made by the plants of the Alberta Dairy Pool is a product of real co-operation, right from the farmer's stable to the consumer's table.

What a life this dairy game is! Here we are right in the middle of the heat of summer. Right in the midst of fly days and dog days. Yet the cause of all the extra work these hot days, when the boys in the barn and the boys in the churning room would like to hike away for a real good holiday, is our faithful old partner, Bossie, the "Mother of Prosperity." In spite of heat, and dogs and flies, she believes in making hay while the sun shines, and with plenty of material to work on she has brought us to the flush period of the year for dairy production. Our cows are only doing their best work just now when so many of us would like to take it easy. If some of you lads on the farms could just see your partners working in the Pool Creameries these days you would realize just what a great game this Pool business is. The rumbling you hear in the cow's stomach in the barn is like distant thunder compared to the all day rumbling of the churns in your Pool Creamery, turning out thousands of pounds of butter per day:

Of course we could hire extra help to do this work, but with farm products bringing reduced returns all along the line we must be just as saving and economical at this end of your business (because if it is yours, for you pay all the bills and receive all the profits) as it is necessary to save expenses on the farm. When grain brought bigger prices, for instance, too many of us despised the dairy business and certainly did not realize what a mighty fine friend the dairy cow really is.

Ship Full Cans

Now, since wheat has hit the toboggan slide we have got to get behind the old dairy cow and take full advantage of her willing co-operation to see us through our farming difficulties. May we never forsake her again. Even when cream prices are suffering, in common with the prices of other farm products, we can at least increase our income from the dairy cow, if we will just watch those things that are absolutely within our own control. For example, by milking an extra cow or so we can ship full cans and save several cents per pound butterfat in delivery expenses. Of course it is hot these days and cream won't keep long. But why send in a can only part full of cream and pay out several cents extra in trucking charges or express charges? The trucks and the railways charge us for a full can whether it contains cream or hot air. Why not fix up some sort of home-made cooling tank down by the old pump and keep the cream there until the can is full? There is many a farmer shipping long distances, and only milking enough cows to ship once every few days, who is getting Special just by taking a little extra care of the cream during these hot days.

Cooling cream as soon as possible after old Bossie gives it to us, and then keeping it cool, that is the essence of caring for cream so that it will grade high and bring us the best returns in cash.

Of course we must face the question of whether it pays to put in a little extra time to produce more cream as well as a high quality cream. Well, you get paid several cents more for Special cream than you receive for second grade cream. But that's fixed by government regulations. It also makes a big difference to you as to where you ship your cream. Now look, folks, it costs no more to churn high grade butter than it does to churn low grade butter, but there is a ready market for the high grade butter at a premium price, while with reasonable prices for good butter, nobody, not even during these so-called hard times, wants to put low grade butter on the table, especially during these hot days. Not only does high grade butter make more money for the manufacturer, but every creamery operating for private profit knows that bigger volume means lower expenses and bigger profits for the owners of the creamery. That is why they have invented various and devious schemes to divert cream from other creameries to their own:

Use Your Whole Outfit

Now if you have an eight horse outfit and a hired man who can handle it you certainly don't put him on a four horse outfit to cut down the expense of operating your farm, do you? Well the same idea applies to your dairy business. You own four Pool Creameries in this Province and the hired men you have employed to work in them could turn out thousands of pounds more butter at no extra labor expense. Of course we know you are doing the best you can with your own cows but what about that neighbor of yours who is not shipping to your Pool plant? Have you told him about the creamery outfit you own that could turn his cream into butter at no additional labor cost? Have you told him that there is no creamery in the world that isn't operating to earn dividends and profits? Have you told him that in this hard-boiled world, dividends and profits in the creamery business go to the owners of the creamery that makes them? Have you told him you will pay him the same price for his cream and give him the same grade and test if he will send it to your Pool plant as he will get from any privately owned creamery? Have you told him that by getting more cream into your Pool plant you will make your butter cheaper and therefore get a higher net return for your butterfat at the end of the season? And finally, Brother, have you made him the most generous offer that one man can make to another in this world of strife and competition—the offer of becoming a part owner with you in your creamery business, which means the sharing of management responsibility, and the sharing of profits?

In conclusion, Brother, remember this! When that delicious Dairy Pool butter

finally reaches the consumer's table, the price he pays for it comes back to you, less only the expense of making it and delivering it to his local grocer.

If we could load up your Pool plants at Edmonton, Alix, Calgary and Wetaskiwin to their full capacity, keep them running 24 hours every day, the expense of making a pound of butter would be cut to the minimum—leaving a bigger percentage of what the consumer pays for his butter to go back to you. Now, Brother Co-operator, keep your cream cool, fill up the old cream can to the brim, get your neighbor to ship to the Pool, and the savings that can be made in the dairy business, straight from the stable to the consumer's table, will come back to you, and the Lord only knows the farmer needs every nickel that can be saved in the manufacturing and distribution of farm products.

Poultry Pool Makes Money for Egg Producers

The second 1930 Egg Pool period of the Alberta Poultry Pool, ending on July 19th, proved a real money maker for Alberta egg producers. During the period of two months, from May 19th to July 19th, approximately 400,000 dozen eggs were graded, packed and marketed through the four Alberta handling stations at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Stettler.

The final returns for this period netted the producer F.O.B. country points 22c per dozen for Extras; 19c per dozen for Firsts; 16c per dozen for Seconds and 12c per dozen for Crax. In view of world market conditions and the slump in egg prices on all of the American egg markets these returns are considered very satisfactory.

So far as quality is concerned it is apparent that there is still considerable room for improvement among Alberta producers. In British Columbia the egg producers have demonstrated, beyond any doubt, that with a little extra care and with good breeding stock, it is not difficult to produce eggs that will grade out 90 per cent extras. In Alberta during the Second Egg Pool period only 47 per cent of the eggs received graded extras and firsts. Yet at the Stettler station all eggs received graded 25.9 per cent extras and 43.2 per cent firsts; which clearly indicates that the producers who delivered eggs to Stettler had taken much better care of their egg laying flocks than the producers in other parts of the Province.

Eliminate Male Birds

It is imperative that producers realize the necessity of eliminating the male birds from the laying flocks after the hatching season is over. Fertile eggs will germinate at 70 degrees of heat. Where germination has started, it is impossible to receive a better than a second grade. Second grade eggs are not only difficult to sell at any time, but a large production

(Continued on page 16)

Interests of the United Farm Women

In Canada's National Museum

Knowledge of Anatomy and Modelling and Skill in Preserving Bird or Animal Necessary Qualifications of Taxidermist

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women,—

Some time ago I think I told you Ottawa was extremely enjoyable because of the interesting people one met here, people who were specialists in so many varied callings. After talking with them, I always feel overwhelmed with my own ignorance.

Last Session I spent some time with Mr. Clyde Patch, the Chief Taxidermist and Herpetologist at the National Museum, and he kindly answered a great many dozen questions I asked him because he knew I wanted the information to pass on to you.

Probably some of you are as vague as I was as to the work they do here. A taxidermist, I rather supposed, stuffed birds and animals, and that was all there was to it. I found, however, that in this case, the taxidermist had as many varied callings at his finger tips as the farmer and farm woman, and we have rather grown to look upon our work as a sort of all round occupation.

The old taxidermists possibly did one thing; they stuffed birds and animals and primarily mounted them in glass cases where they soon ceased to be of interest to anyone and assumed a very much moth-eaten appearance. Of course, even if only that was done, and done well, it took a tremendous amount of patience and perseverance. But a taxidermist like our Chief Taxidermist combines a knowledge of anatomy and modelling with that of preserving the bird or animal.

Natural Poise in Natural Surroundings

Nor is that all; a knowledge of photography goes along with it, for now the aim is to put the mounted bird in a natural position and in natural surroundings. Photographic studies are made in numbers to portray different phases of bird and animal life, and so happily has the work been finished that to see these birds naturally grouped with their nests and their eggs and sometimes some of the young ones as well in their perfectly natural surroundings, is to seem to see the living bird poised for a moment. To an old easterner who has not seen the woods of "home" for years, it is seeing them again almost in reality.

With the bigger animals it is as yet impossible to supply their haunts in the same way, owing to the lack of space, which lack they hope to have overcome in time.

The animals seem almost to live because of their very natural positions and of the accuracy of detail in modelling and mounting, and to achieve that effect they go about it somewhat in this manner:

After studying the animal, its haunts, its habits, after, if possible, taking pictures, drawing sketches of its muscles, its form, they make a small model of

plasticine in the position in which they are going to finish the animal.

Making Life-size Model

Then a life-size one is made as follows. A frame of wood and probably iron rods for legs is covered with excelsior and bound with yards and yards of thread. Then they take a water clay which is imported for the purpose and mix it to about the consistency of putty and put this over the frame and model it with special tools to show the principal muscles and outstanding cords and veins. When this is dry they mix plaster of paris to the consistency of thick cream and pour it over the model in sections. The first few sections have a little dam of tin made and stuck into the clay, which prevents it running off. When the plaster has become hard, this "mould" is removed, being done so the more easily because of being in sections. The muscles, veins and cords will thus show on the inside of this mould, so they then glue a layer of burlap inside the mould and on this are placed three layers of burlap dipped in plaster. Thus the mould, or rather moulds, as they are in different parts, contain a plaster and burlap shell half an inch thick which is almost immediately removed while the plaster is damp enough to wet the glue and allow it to loosen. Then the sections are joined together with plaster, thus forming a plaster and burlap copy of the original life size model, and it is strong and hard enough to withstand hard knocks and blows. Over this they put three coats of shellac to remove any possibility of any chemical in the plaster injuring the skin.

So much for the "mannikin," which is now ready for the skin. The skin has already been tanned in the special tannery installed in the museum as it was found unsatisfactory to send skins to the commercial tanneries, because it is necessary to do them most carefully without the loss of an ear or a claw or bits of skin. The skins are often brought in hard and dry and are put in a sort of pickle, then scraped and washed and put in a sort of drum which has hardwood sawdust and weights in it and revolved for some hours. In doing this they become rather warm and are taken out, and some oil added, and returned to the drum and further revolved, and then put in another revolving drum which is a sort of fanning mill and the saw dust is sifted out through the sieves and the hair is then glossy and clean. So you see here is another calling for this taxidermist.

When the mannikin and its suit are assembled, the skin is moistened and the mannikin covered with a paste of rye flour and glue. Mr. Patch tells me they use rye flour because they find it sticks better than wheat flour. The skin is then put over the form and worked exactly into place.

Sometimes Mr. Patch gets an animal which he can skin in order to better know its muscles, top and underlying, and thus better model it. You can also well understand the patience and care that must be shown in skinning and mounting a tiny humming bird, which of course is not modelled in the same way.

The subjects of the National Museum experts have been many. They made a special study of sea lions from the Pacific coast. They did the buffalo which has stood for some time on the Wainwright platform—and a time they had getting it down stairs from the fourth floor, as it could not be got into the elevator! They have done all sizes of animals in between these huge animals and the tiny field mice.

In birds they have done the gannets of Gaspé in the East, the meadow lark of the prairie, the ptarmigan and snowy owls of the Arctic regions, the scarlet tanager and dickcissel and mocking bird of southern Canada, and the eagles and oyster catcher of the Pacific.

It seemed to me Mr. Patch was an expert in animal life, a photographer, a student of anatomy, a sculptor, a taxidermist, a tanner and a few other things thrown in.

As for his being a herpetologist, that is for another letter!

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

Members of U.F.W.A. Locals who had to make some sacrifice of time and effort and money to send some of the young people of the district to the Junior Conference or to one of the Co-operative Institutes this year will perhaps feel a little justifiable pride on reading the remark of the mother of one of these young people: "It was worth a thousand dollars to him. He had never been away from home before and is a different boy since he came back." One of the U.F.W.A. Directors has reported this incident to *The U.F.A.*

The July meeting of Landonville U.F.W.A. Local was an all-day affair. Mrs. A. Semple writes: "We met at ten o'clock and made children's toys, which will be sold later in the season. We worked until twelve, had lunch, then worked until four; after that we had our regular meeting for the month. The men put on a horseshoe tournament in the afternoon, which brought out a large crowd, which made our day a very successful one; we finished with lunch at six. Our millinery course in June, under the direction of Mrs. Wye, was a great success."

"Our U.F.W.A. chose Election Day as one suitable for a sale of home cooking and ice cream; we raised \$40 in round figures," states Mrs. L. V. Peacock, secretary of Spirit River U.F.W.A. Local. "On July 2nd, at the home of our president, Mrs. Winchele, Miss McIntyre gave a very interesting talk on Home

Decoration. How much more interesting the work of the home seems when we get the underlying principles along which to work. Our regular July meeting, held at the home of Mrs. V. Young, saw the largest gathering of the year. We were all very interested in the bulletin on Home Economics."

The July meeting of Badger Lake U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. C. A. McAlister, when material for the U.F.W.A. quilt was distributed. Each member is to make up four blocks. A very interesting paper on "Dependent and Delinquent Children" was read by Mrs. J. W. Chambers. The meeting closed with community singing, and a delicious lunch was served by the hostess.

"We make use of the programs sent out by Central Office and find them very useful," reports Mrs. Garnett, reporter of Carseland U.F.W.A. Local. "The last meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Jamison, was not quite as large a meeting as usual, so many being away holidaying. Mrs. Peterson, who was our delegate to the farm woman's week at Olds, gave a fine report; the women had a wonderful time. At the end of the meeting a very dainty lunch was served. The ladies of our Local have just completed a basketry course under the excellent tuition of Miss Knox, and some nice things were made. We invite anyone to come to our meetings on the last Thursday of each month."

Mrs. Dwelle, U.F.W.A. Director, was a visitor at the last meeting of Blackie U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. Ross Wilderman. After the business part of the meeting, writes the secretary, Mrs. Roy Frizzell, Mrs. Dwelle and Mrs. Locke, of Nanton, were introduced to the members. Mrs. Dwelle explained the ten departments of the U.F.W.A. work, quoting from many beautiful poems to illustrate U.F.W.A. ideals. She suggested that the members should all bear in mind these lines, paraphrased from one of Mrs. Spencer's recent letters to Farm Women:

"It is the effort of each blade of grass
That keeps the U.F.W.A. meadow
green."

Mrs. Locke also spoke briefly on the work women were doing in the world today. A vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers, following which a social hour was enjoyed and dainty refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. R. Gibson and Mrs. J. Kennedy.

Red Deer U.F.W.A. Conference

"Olds School of Agriculture was the scene of an enthusiastic gathering on Saturday, August 2nd, the occasion being the Red Deer Constituency U.F.W.A. Conference," writes Mrs. Barbara Cormack, of Alix. "On account of bad roads the attendance was not all that might have been expected, but a representative gathering was present.

"The conference was welcomed by Mr. Murray, the newly appointed Principal of the O.S.A., after which Hon. Irene Parlyb gave a splendid address on the early beginnings of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. movement. Mrs. Parlyb spoke strongly on the danger of taking present conditions and achievements too



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much for granted and urged the members to go ahead and find new peaks and avenues of service with the same missionary spirit which characterized the work of the early pioneers.

"Mrs. R. Price, Vice-President of the Provincial U.F.W.A., then spoke, giving a very inspiring resume of the work and achievements of the U.F.W.A. since its inauguration some 16 years ago, and clearly demonstrating the challenge which lay ahead of it.

"Alfred Speakman, M.P., also spoke a few words of welcome to the conference, congratulating the organization as a whole on the work that has been done, and the steady progress which has been made.

"Mrs. C. E. Stone (Alix), sub-director, occupied the chair."

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6905. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1 3-4 yard of 35 inch material. The collar and cuffs of contrasting material requires 1-4 yard 35 inches wide, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6892. Ladies' Morning Frock.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 7-8 yards of 35 inch material. For contrasting material 1-2 yard is required, 35 inches wide cut crosswise. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Watermelon Cake: This cake is made of two separate mixtures. White Part: 2 cups white sugar, 3-4 cup butter, 3-4 cup sweet milk, whites of 5 eggs, 3 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, vanilla to flavor. Red part: 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, cup of raisins, color with cochineal or other red coloring. Put the white part into a round bake dish keeping centre clear for red part. Raisins are to represent seeds. Cover the red part with some of the white, so that you will have white on the outside and a red core like a watermelon.—Mrs. S. A. Trew, Badger Lake.

The same recipe was kindly forwarded by "Aunt Polly" who writes: "Using green confectionery sugar for icing gives it the appearance of a watermelon." Miss Ruth Bowlus, of Blackie, also sent in a copy of the recipe, with the following note: "I found it in a very old printed cook-book of my mother's. The recipe was contributed by a Mrs. I. C. Souders, Dayton, Ohio. Wouldn't it be strange

if some of this woman's descendants should be readers of *The U.F.A.*? Mother used to make this cake often for summer parties and picnics when my sisters and I were children at home. It surely was popular."

Others who kindly responded to Aunt Cordelia's S.O.S. were Mrs. R. M. Synder, Priddis, Miss Laura Wadheim, Westlock, and another who omitted signing her name. Instead of using cochineal or other commercial coloring for the red part, several of the recipes called for red sugar.

Blackberry Blanc Mange: Wash and pick over 3 cups blackberries; set aside a few of the most perfect, crush the others and stew until soft with 1 cup water. Strain. Return to the fire, stirring in 2-3 cup sugar and 1-3 cup cornstarch mixed with 1-3 cup cold water, and a few grains of salt. Cook 20 minutes after it thickens, stirring occasionally. Pour into mold. Serve cold, with whipped cream and the whole berries for garnishing.

Jellied Salmon Loaf: - 3 tablespoons vinegar, 1 pint water, 1 package lemon jelly powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 cup salmon, drained, 1 cup cooked and chopped green beans, 1 cup cooked and diced carrots. Mix the jelly; when partly set, mix in the salmon and vegetables.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Peace in Our Time

By CHARLES R. HORNSTRA

Far off in Flanders lie,
Tranquil and still,
Beneath the sky,
Our saviours, their grey hill,
Has been to us a second Calvary,
And life poured out that life
Might fuller be.

—Flora Sandstrom.

As I am about to write this message to the Junior page, a host of illustrations come to me. Passing in panoramic view before my mind, they register there the desire at this time to tell this story. I am thinking just now of a very impressive war painting, which was reproduced in one of our leading Canadian journals recently. It is called "The Flag." A lifeless soldier lies across the front legs of a great lion. A monument which fills the background of the painting. In his white hands the soldier still grasps the flag. Along the base of the monument stand the mothers, a few old gentlemen, the wives and sisters. In its lesson it is a tremendously effective painting.

War's most terrible toll was human life. Young men snatched from their work, became part of the war machine, and were crushed by it. Great structures too, of art, hallowed by time, shrines which had known the hands of masters were swept away. But these were not a loss as compared to the "Hand that is gone," for in hundreds of homes today, nay thousands, there hangs a little flag, and on that flag is pinned a maple leaf. In Flanders fields, there lies a life, never again to return. A heart aches, and a chair is always empty. Such is the toll of war.

There is today a race in progress, which men call "The race of armaments." Such a situation is inconceivable, and yet it is true. And the finger cannot be

pointed at any particular nation. For all are at fault. And yet knowing the situation as it is, there is hope. "Hope dwells eternal in the human breast." That message is true today.

What is the alternative to Peace? The alternative to peace is War; War so terrible, so paralyzing in its effect, that it is no more a wonder that in the nations today there have arisen men, men of courage, who are calling a halt, and they are being heard.

I have before me an editorial which has this to say:

"Francis P. Garvin, winner of the American Chemical Society's Priestly Medal for distinctive service to chemistry, in the unrestrained and undramatic words of a man of science, declared last week that the dread possibilities of chemical warfare are such that it would be foolish for any battleship or cruiser to leave its dock or any army to take the field." Public opinion, long silent, has at last become articulate, but more than that, leaders have been found, and in that lies the hope for world peace. After all, public opinion well directed is the greatest force in the world.

The hope for peace lies with the peoples of the world, for they do not want war. And it needs leaders who will translate these aspirations into action. Such leaders have arisen in the world today. Speaking at the Assembly meetings of the League of Nations recently Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, described with utmost clarity the path that his government would follow. The following is a short paragraph from it:

"And so, we are going to take our risks of peace. I know it has its risks as well as war, but the difference between a nation that risks itself in peace and that which risks itself in war is this: That the nation that takes risks of pioneering in peace is likely to get peace; the nation

that takes the risk of leading in military preparedness is absolutely certain to get war." Peace is not yet an accomplishment, for there are still many obstacles in its way. But public opinion is moving forward; and leaders have been found.

The question might be asked in conclusion, "What are we doing?" An opportunity is offered to the Junior U.F.A. to interpret the viewpoint of the rural young people on this question. Can we not again rally to the cause of Peace, even as They answered the call to arms? Shall we not now arise and act, that they, the brave, will not have died in vain?

Junior News Items

There are fifteen members in the newly organized Meanook Junior Local. The following officers have been elected: President, Ethel Hopps; vice-president, Stanley Smith; secretary, Nettie Matijon.

At the last meeting of the Avondale Junior Local it was decided to have a concert in August consisting of plays, songs and instrumental numbers. Martha Johnson has been chosen the new secretary.

The Craigmyle Junior Local was organized at Craigmyle on July 17th under the supervision of Mrs. Banner. Eighteen members signed the roll call. The following officers were elected: president, Calvin Vernon; secretary, Rena Davey.

A meeting of the Netherby Junior Local was held in Netherby School on July 11th. Walter Jensen gave a report of the Junior Conference held at Edmonton, and Rosanna Corry gave a report of the Institute of Co-operation held at Olds. The Juniors decided to put on a play and dance on August 15th, reports Rosanna Corry, secretary.

Margaret Hogg, secretary of the Loyalty Junior Local, writes: "As a prologue to our last meeting we had a very exciting ball game. The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. then met with the Juniors and arrangements were made for a picnic in the near future. The delegates to the Junior Conference gave their reports, and Mr. Cameron gave a short address, emphasizing the beneficial effects of the Junior Locals."

"The Rainier Junior Local, although only organized in March, has increased its membership to twenty-five and is becoming quite an active organization," writes Jeanne Eggenberger, reporter. "It has held two dances, sent a delegate to the Junior Conference, and two members to the Calgary Stampede to judge cattle and grain. Upon their return each of these members gave an interesting and helpful report. It has been decided to have a debate at the August 30th meeting, the subject to be 'Resolved that aeroplanes are better than automobiles'."

The last meeting of the Glenrose Junior Local was held at the home of Mrs. W. A. Lyons on July 12th, writes Merle County, secretary. The U.F.W.A. members were also present. Fred County gave a good report of the Olds Institute of Co-operation, and Mrs. F. E. Wyman gave a very fine talk on the University Week for Farm Young People. It was decided that the U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and

Juniors should go on a joint picnic to Bassano on July 27th.

"The second meeting of the Sunnyvale Junior Local was held at Gooseberry Lake on the afternoon of July 18th," writes Kathleen Reynolds, secretary. The Juniors have chosen two community singing leaders and the meeting opened with community singing. It was decided to hold the meetings on the third Friday of every month at 8 o'clock and to play games after each meeting. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Frank Redmond.

The Cornwall Valley Junior Local was organized at Elnora on July 24th by Frank Hoppins, Junior Director for the Red Deer Constituency. Nine members signed the roll call. The following officers were elected: President, Harold Lacey; vice-president, George Biggs; secretary, Joan Prescott. Mr. G. H. Biggs has been chosen supervisor. Two committees, social and program, were formed with three members on each. The meetings will be held the second Saturday of every month.

There were eleven members present at the July 5th meeting of the Monarch Junior Local, which was held in the Monarch Hall. Karel Reoleofs gave a very interesting report of the Lethbridge Institute of Co-operation. The members sang "The Orderly Song," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," and "Cherry Song." Mary Hunwick read "The Objects of the Junior U.F.A." and also a short story. The Juniors also went for a hike which was very much enjoyed, writes Mary Hunwick, secretary.

"RHYMES FROM FAIRYLAND"

A most attractive picture book, illustrated in colors, has been issued by the National Dairy Council of Canada. It is entitled "Little Rhymes from Dairyland," and is printed in English and French, "with a view to increasing the consumption of milk and its products—for the health of our Canadian boys and girls." Certainly the book will appeal to all the younger children. It will be distributed free to schools on application to the National Dairy Council, Journal Building, Ottawa.

IT TAKES BRAINS

"It takes more brains to be a farmer than to be a High Court Judge" asserted J. Lockie Wilson, speaking at a gathering of Provincial Fairs Judges at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, recently. "There never was a greater need for co-operation between the scientist and the farmer than today," he also stated; adding, "the most scientific business today is farming."

PREFERRED

Boss—Would you rather a lion ate you or a gorilla?

Sambo—I's sooner he ate de gorilla, boss.

FAIR WARNING

The following notice has been posted at an electric station in Ireland:

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DAIRY AND POULTRY POOL NEWS

(Continued from page 11)

of such eggs has a disastrous effect on the market for the better grade of eggs.

If the egg producers of Alberta will consider the real money making possibilities in the average Alberta flock of poultry and give more attention to those points that will improve the quality of our poultry products, there is no reason why our returns should not be just as great as they are in those districts where the poultry industry is considered as one of the main sources of farm revenue.

Pool Handles Most of Production

Most of the eggs produced on the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia are now sold through the Canadian Poultry Pool, which is the central sales organization for the Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia Poultry Pools. The poultry producers of Western Canada have organized one of the most efficient poultry marketing organizations on the North American continent, which not only serves the main consuming centres in Canada, but also is organized to export to the British and foreign markets of the world.

All that is needed to assure the producer of the highest possible return for his poultry products is for the producer to improve the quality of his eggs and poultry products, so that the products sold through the Canadian Poultry Pool can on account of their quality command the highest market prices.—J.R.L.

B. C. MILK FOR CHINA

A British Columbia dairy firm has established a market in Hong Kong for British Columbia milk. The milk is now being shipped to the Asiatic city regularly from British Columbia in refrigerator space. It is said to arrive in China in first class condition and is meeting with a ready market among the European residents of Hong Kong.

CANADA'S DAIRY PRODUCTION

Canada continues to occupy a prominent place in dairy production. According to a report just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the production of creamery butter last year amounted to 174,724,465 pounds valued at \$67,291,196. This represented an increase over the previous year in both quantity and value. A falling off occurred in the production of Canadian cheese which reached only 118,646,000 pounds—about 26,000,000 pounds less than a year ago.

For All Rural Communities Which Are 70 per cent European

C.N.R. Announces Competitions—Prizes to Be Awarded

A series of competitions among rural communities which have a resident population of 70 per cent of people from the continent of Europe in the Prairie Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan has been arranged by the Canadian National Railways, and will be held annually, for a period of five years, commencing with 1930. The object, it is stated, is to provide a substantial contribution to the encouragement of com-

munity progress and development and the attainment in the fullest possible measure of citizenship, by those communities which are mainly European in origin. The plans were developed by Dr. W. J. Black, director of the departments of agriculture and colonization of the Canadian National system.

The departments of agriculture and colonization of the Canadian National Railways will assume the responsibility of conducting the competitions, but hearty co-operation and support of the entire scheme has been offered by various departments of the Provincial Governments. For the judging of the competitions in each Province, a committee of three outstanding citizens will be selected. Particularly significant is the number of points allowed for the percentage of farmers belonging to co-operative organizations.

Regulations Governing Competitions

1. Three prizes will be available in each Province for the year 1930 as follows:

1st.....	\$1000
2nd.....	\$ 500
3rd.....	\$ 250

2. The scope of the competitions will be Province-wide in each of the three Provinces mentioned. The area which shall constitute the community unit for competitive purposes will be the rural municipality wherever practicable and desirable. An alternative unit, however, consisting of five or more school districts adjacent one to the other, thus constituting a community, will be considered eligible. In order to enter the competition communities must have a resident population showing 70 per cent of Continental European origin, first or second generation.

3. Entry application forms may be obtained from the Departments of Colonization and Agriculture, Canadian National Railways, Room 100, Union Station, Winnipeg, Man. These should be filled in and forwarded to this address, by the secretary-treasurer of the rural municipality or by the secretary of a recognized community organization desiring to compete. All entries for 1930 must be forwarded to the above address not later than September 1st, 1930.

4. There will be a board of judges for each Province, whose decision in the awarding of the prizes will be final.

5. The judges may use their discretion in taking into account the length of time a district has been settled.

6. The prizes will be awarded at the end of the calendar year and the purposes to which they will be devoted will be decided by consultation between the communities concerned and representatives of the Canadian National Railways. Approved projects may, for example, be a community library, construction or equipment of a community hall, support of community hospital, or public health nurse, beautification of schools, or some such permanent development of a community's activities.

7. Communities winning first prize shall not be eligible for competition during the following three years. It is hoped, however, in the final year of the competitions, to have a special competition for all first prize winning communities, for which a grand championship award will be made.

8. If considered in the best interests of the community winning any of the three prizes offered, the prize money may be divided among the several school dis-

tricts which may be included in the competing community.

9. The regulations as set forth herein for the first year's competitions, are not to be considered in any way arbitrary for competitions of future years, since these may be changed to suit conditions in the light of experience gained during the first year.

SCORE CARD

A.—Education (250 Points)

1 Percentage school attendance....	25
2 Percentage attending high schools, secondary schools, agricultural colleges, collegiate institutes or university.....	50
3 School efficiency—quality of teaching, progress of pupils, efficiency of school boards.....	75
4 School grounds and equipment, layout, condition of gardens, premises and outhouses, sanitation..	100
	250

B.—Agricultural Development
(250 Points)

1 General plan and appearance of farms, buildings, gardens, etc....	100
2 Crops—purity of crops, freedom from weeds, practice of approved crop rotations.....	75
3 Livestock: (a) No. of head per farm, 20 points; (b) Quality, feeding, management, etc., 25 points; (c) Quality and use of purebred sires 30 points.....	75
	250

C.—Citizenship—Co-operation—Social
Welfare (300 Points) Adults

1 Percentage of farmers who are members of co-operative organizations.....	60
2 Percentage of farmers who are members of organizations such as agricultural societies, school fairs, etc.....	40
3 Evidence of interest in public health. (Homes, schools, community in general).....	100
4 Interest in community enterprises and general development, good roads, public buildings, community recreation centres, etc.....	30

Boys and Girls

5 Percentage of membership in swine, calf, sheep, grain, poultry, bee, potato, canning, and dressmaking clubs, or other boys' and girls' community activities of a constructive character.....	45
6 Interest shown in school or agricultural fairs.....	25
	300

D.—Arts and Handicraft (150 Points)

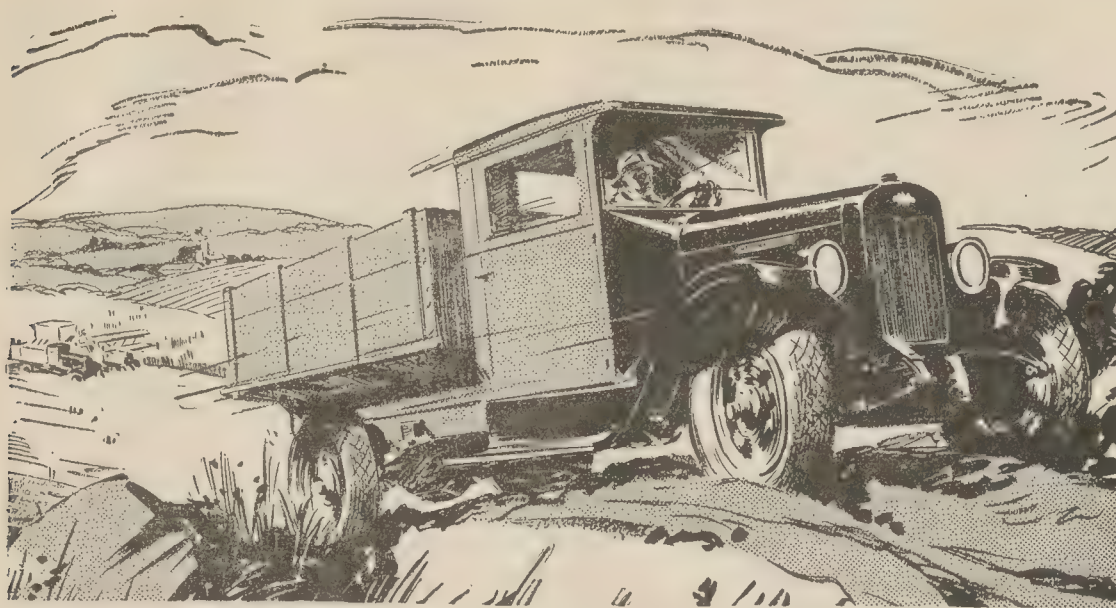
1 Handicraft (embroidery, weaving, rug-making, knitting, basketry, painting, etc.).....	60
2 Home manufacturing (carpentering, blacksmithing, etc.).....	30
3 Interest in music and in dramatic or choral societies. Folk dancing, etc.....	60

E.—General (50 Points)

1 Constructive activities not heretofore mentioned which judges may regard as commendable.....	50
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Grand total.....1000

For information concerning the competitions, address Robert England, western manager, Depts. Colonization and Agriculture, C. N. Rys., Room 100, Union Station, Winnipeg, Man.



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NEWS OF WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 5)

Nova Scotia, is chairman, while W. V. Longley, Truro, is secretary. O. A. Jess is representative for the Canadian Live Stock Co-operative, Ltd. Maritime Section, A. F. Curran, for the Maritime Egg and Poultry Exchange; A. E. MacLaurin for the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Maritime Section; and J. W. Boulter for the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers Association.

The resolution adopted first approved of the organization of a Co-operative Council; second, of the holding of an annual Co-operative Institute; third, of the holding of county and district co-operative institutes; fourth, of means of publicity for co-operative organizations; and fifth, co-ordination of purchases.

Delegates attending the Institutes were so favorably impressed with the place and arrangements that both the Livestock and Poultry organizations want to come back to Sackville next year for their annual meeting. The second Co-operative Institute for the Maritimes will be held at that time. The presence of Mr. Burnell and other representatives of the Wheat Pool, contributed much to the gatherings and will greatly further co-operation of agencies which are seeking to further the best interests of Maritime producers.

Attacks on The Pool

Manitoba Scoop Shovel.—A little over a quarter of a century ago the farmers of Western Canada, stung to desperation by the callous exploitation of the private grain trade, organized for their own protection. Arising out of that agitation, their first effort to market their own crops was made and every farmer in the West knows what the trade tried to do to the young Grain Growers, Grain Company, and that they came very near to killing it. No farmer in the West who has taken an interest in his own business is unaware of the struggle that took place to overcome the elevator monopoly and the reluctance of the C.P.R. to carry out the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act, and the long drawn out fight to get such amendments to the Grain Act as would give the farmers a square deal.

It is necessary to remember those early struggles because it is now very apparent that a similar effort is being made to destroy the Pools and that the Pool members are facing the same kind of a fight as that through which thousands of them went twenty-five years ago. There is one thing that these attacks upon the efforts of the organized farmers in the line of self-reliance and self-help demonstrate conclusively, and that is, that the interests which live by the distribution of farm produce will approve of everything that is done by the farmers to increase or improve production and they will even encourage co-operation—until it works. A year or two ago the proprietor of an eastern financial paper told the boards of the Pools in a meeting in Winnipeg that the Pools ought not to be satisfied until they had built flour mills and controlled their product right through to the consumer. Today that same paper issues a special edition filled with pages and pages of denunciation of the Pools. Why? Because the interests for which the paper stands do not like the Pools, in fact do not like any form of co-operation which menaces the profit system.

Railway Viewpoint (?)

And then we have the Hon. Frank Oliver taking the platform and touring the country pouring out his sympathy for the farmer and his hatred of the Pool. Mr. Oliver occupies the position of Special Advisory Officer to the Board of Railway Commissioners. The interest of the railways is apparently paramount with him. They were built, he told the Empire Club members in Winnipeg, for the express purpose of rushing the wheat out of the country, and the Pool had held up the wheat. Mr. Oliver did not say a word about all the non-Pool wheat that was also held up, nor did he mention the fact that neither the Pool nor the private trade could find purchasers for their wheat. The railways had not had the usual rush and Mr. Oliver as Special Advisory Officer of the Railway Commissioners was out to place the blame somewhere. He placed it on Aaron Sapiro and the Pools.

Mr. Oliver seems to be under the impression that Mr. Sapiro devised the system of co-operative pooling, that he subtly thought out the plan of compulsory pooling, and that he believes, and has made the Pool officials believe that the Pool can get any price it chooses to fix for wheat. Mr. Oliver is wrong in all his propositions. Mr. Sapiro was not the originator of the co-operative pool, the idea of a compulsory pool was not born in his mind, and neither he nor the Pool officials have ever thought or suggested that the Pool could dominate the wheat markets of the world. The contract co-operative, operating as a Pool, existed in California and in Denmark many years before it was talked of in Canada and it was talked of in Canada years before Mr. Sapiro came on the scene. Mr. Oliver and the members of the Empire Club may be surprised to learn that three years before there was a Pool in Western Canada, there were compulsory pools in Australia and that compulsory pools are provided for in the co-operative legislation of South Africa. Compulsion in co-operation was born within the British Empire and not in the United States, as Mr. Oliver seems to think. And nowhere have the advocates of the co-operative pool ever claimed that co-operation in marketing would enable them arbitrarily to fix prices; the world is too big for that, and mankind is too adaptable. The price-fixing idea is altogether too absurd for discussion. Apart from his dismay at the slow moving of the crop, Mr. Oliver has but the haziest notion of the extraordinary world economic conditions affecting the sale of Canadian wheat. His training in party politics makes him quite certain about things regarding which there is really no certainty. His convictions rest on ignorance. Mr. McPhail, President of the Central Selling Agency, put it neatly and charitably and conclusively when he said:

"While Mr. Oliver has been and still is very highly regarded—and properly so—by the people of Western Canada for the very distinguished services he has rendered the country in past days, his speeches with reference to the Wheat Pool policy indicate quite clearly that he is not qualified either by experience or knowledge of the facts to pass judgment on the operations of a wheat marketing organization." It is a pity but it is true.

ONLY ONE

"So Joe was the life of the party?"
"Yeah. He was the only one who could talk louder than the radio."—*Life.*

Wheat

Wheat is the seed of a grass which has a college education. It travels widely. Wars are fought over and on wheat. It enters into world commerce and petty politics. It is the main ingredient in producing the staff of life. It is generally considered that wheat should be classed as a public utility and thus produced under a government permit which will insure profits to the growers.

Conservative producers in older farming sections grow wheat for the straw piles and summer exercise. The surplus of wheat is produced by sod busters on the marginal areas of the farming belt. After skinning and skimming the virgin fertility from the prairie soil, the surplus producer moves on to bust more sod. When new sod becomes too marginal the political advisers for the wheat growers bolt their parties and petition congress for larger homesteads and irrigation projects, threaten changes of administrations, demand jobs on the farm board and enter into other sundry means of agitation via legislation.

The wheat crop is planted during the fall or early spring, harvested during the summer and talked about the rest of the time. The wheat crop generally survives one killing each by Hessian flies, chinch bugs and green bugs. It is usually destroyed by grasshoppers. It freezes in January, dries out in April, hails out in May, is destroyed by barberry rust in June and hot winds in July. Wheat is reported dead by sympathizers on the village streets, in government and railroad reports and by the weather prophets, but the obituaries written in most dramatic style come from the grain speculators.

The road which the wheat farmer travels is rough. His prospects can look like a million dollars in June and like a check on a busted bank in July. The wheat crop is supposed to be handled by machines but the wheat income is handled by the machine companies. When harvested, the wheat crop is turned over to the railroads and mortgage holders. When wheat growers feel prosperous they buy more machinery. When they harvest an average crop they mortgage the next one and quietly spend the winter visiting their wife's folks.

Some wheat growers spend their spare time as organizers and others stay home and turn their attention to the raising of hogs and send the boys to college.

When travelling one can tell how long since it has been a wheat country by viewing the graveyard for farm machinery. The larger and newer the pile of junked machines, the more recently the wheat farmers have gone broke. The fire insurance has also been collected on more elevators when the section reaches the "has been" stage.

The price of wheat is reported to be determined by supply and demand. The supply is determined by providence and the amount of weevil in the farmers' bins. The demand varies depending upon who has the wheat and who raises his eyebrows. The wheat growers have never been able to get these two gentlemen together.

After ten years' experience in marketing wheat from their swivel chairs congress passed the buck on to the farm board. After a year's study, this board reports that the wheat growers must put this Fatty Supply on a reducing diet and this Slim Demand into a feed lot. They

promise to do this if given enough time. Their estimate is that the new sod will all be busted and that population will increase sufficiently in 50 to 75 years. —Wallaces' Farmer.

British Wheat Imports

Figures of wheat shipments to Great Britain for the crop year to June 30 this year from the United States, Argentina and Canada, and also figures for last year are herewith given:

United States, to June 20, this year, 12,204,152 bushels; last year, 44,170,068 bushels. Argentina, this year, 19,187,260 bushels; last year, 45,545,360 bushels. Canada this year, 113,224,000 bushels; last year, 226,801,000 bushels.

News and Views

The recently revised Canada Grain Act will become effective on September 1st of this year.

Contract has been let for a million bushels grain storage elevator at Lethbridge. This is to be built by the Federal Government of Canada.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued a statement predicting that wheat prices will range lower during the next seven years than they have during the last seven years.

French wheat has been used in Wales during the past few months in very large quantities due to the low price asked for the grain. For the first time in the history of milling in South Wales the public of Cardiff and other towns in the district will be getting bread made from French and German wheat.

A general reduction in grain rates throughout western United States and to principal seaports will become effective on October 1st. Railway earnings will be reduced by \$15,000,000. The order prescribed 29c a hundred pounds from Kansas City and Omaha to Montreal against a present rate of 30½c; from Kansas City and Omaha to Baltimore a rate of 31c against present rates of 38½c.

CAUSES OF ECONOMIC TROUBLE

Sir Arthur Balfour, the well-known industrialist, speaking at Sheffield predicted a severe and prolonged economic crisis in Britain, combined with great competition from Germany and other countries, says *The Co-operative Link*. The same he ascribed to the fact that there are 900,000,000 people—Russians, Chinese, and Indians—who are not pulling their weight in the consumption of agricultural products, and who are living at a standard of life that is unreasonable according to our ideas. And then there are 7,000,000 out of work in Europe alone. The increase in population since 1913 has been only 9 per cent, but the increase in agricultural products was 16 per cent and the increase in raw material 35 per cent.

"The real cure of the situation," he said, "is an improvement in the standard of living in the three great countries I have mentioned, and until that time

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comes, it is going to be very difficult to improve trade. We in this country have one task, and one task only: it is to adjust our cost of production to prices at which the world will buy from us."

Sir Arthur also referred to the operations of the Canadian Wheat Pool, and predicted a slump in the price of food, especially wheat.

Splendid Work

The Western Retailer, July, 1930.—The Wheat Pools of Western Canada have done splendid work for the Western farmer. They have co-ordinated selling where senseless sales competition existed; they have reduced selling costs to a minimum. They have introduced order in place of disorder.

Samuel R. McKelvie, member of the United States Federal Farm Board, stated that a cut in the retail price of bread would serve to stimulate consumption and in this way decrease the reserves of wheat now on hand in that country.

Correspondence

THANKS AND CONGRATULATIONS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I wish to express my thanks through the medium of *The U.F.A.*, to the hundreds of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and to the many of the young people's branch of the U.F.A. for their splendid work during the recent Dominion election campaign. In all my political experience I have never seen such willing and efficient service, such enthusiasm and devotion to a cause as was shown by the various branches of our organization in the Wetaskiwin Constituency.

The farming population of the Province are to be congratulated on their victory. It was the greatest achievement in the history of the movement. The U.F.A. throughout the Province withstood the avalanche of mob sentiment and went forward steadily on its course toward a responsible democratic citizenship. Progressives, Liberal Progressives, and Independents were practically swept out of existence. Our movement stood the test because it was based on a sound economic foundation. Surely there can be no question now as to the soundness of H. W. Wood's leadership and philosophy as compared with that of Crerar, Forke and Drury.

The U.F.A. victory cannot be measured by the ten members (counting Miss Macphail) who were returned to Ottawa on July 28th. Consideration must be given to at least two other points of importance, the first of which is the political stability which the repeated re-election of these representatives indicate. It has now been amply demonstrated that an organized economic group which does its own thinking is proof against the wiles of unintelligent mob action. The U.F.A. stood like a rock in a troubled sea. Wave after wave of fear, sentiment, of prejudice and promises spent itself and sank in foam from its rugged resistance. The other point is that the people of other Provinces who are anxious to improve the living conditions of the nation, but who have hitherto followed the futile course of progressivism, will rebuild their political organiza-

tions on an economic basis similar to that of the U.F.A. and join with us in our struggle to attain a Co-operative Commonwealth.

I desire to say to all our U.F.A. people and friends in the riding of Wetaskiwin, that I was very proud to be associated with you in the recent campaign and am highly honoured by the renewal of your confidence. I had no so-called platform during the election campaign. I asked rather to be made your servant in Parliament. As your servant I shall look for your advice and commands from time to time. The only way in which your advice will be worth while and your wish a command is to develop collective opinion, and the only way to do that is to maintain your organization already built and extend it to every corner of the

constituency: I go to Ottawa to say what you would all say if you could all go there. The only way that I can know what you would all say if you could go there to say it, is for you to tell me, and the only way that you can tell me is through the voice of your organization. I shall be at the command of that voice during the next four years.

As the spokesman in Ottawa of your movement in Wetaskiwin I thank you again for making me your servant. I congratulate you again on your past achievements, on the present stability of your movement and on the great possibilities of economic emancipation and of self-government which it presages.

Sincerely yours,

WM. IRVINE.

NEW SETTINGS FOR THE U.F.A.

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

"I'm sick of meetings!" How often towards spring one has heard that statement. Given sometimes with an emphasis almost explosive, it has brought one to realize that hours spent laboriously working out some problem, argument pro and con by two or three of one's neighbors who are most given to that kind of thing, are not the brightest and happiest possible for all who are there.

It is little to be wondered at, now that the motor car has multiplied our power to cover distance ten times and more, and the radio given us a seat in a box at a concert or lecture a thousand miles away by an act as simple as the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp, and myriads of printed pages brought us knowledge that satisfies, instead of the fuzziness of opinion and rumor of the days of our forefathers, that the old-fashioned little schoolhouse U.F.A. meeting has lost its attraction to many. Shall we give it up?

Just a minute! Can we afford to? Can our farmers live and grow in mental stature on the mental food served by the press telegraph agencies or prescribed over the air by the vendors of some millionaire making magic for cleaning teeth? How shall they get to know each other's views, each other's needs? How shall they make friends of their fellow workers and create the social consciousness from which springs concerted action unless they meet?

What Kind of Meetings

Meetings we must have; but what kind is the question. The regular meeting of the local U.F.A. is an inflection, a useless discipline, unless it meets a need. Meetings cannot be more interesting than the people who compose them; and if the local meeting has ceased to interest us it is our fault. It is because as a group we have not made progress.

What a power in Alberta the little schoolhouse meeting has been! Ten, twenty, fifty people, some of them big physically, sitting uncomfortably in the seats of lower grade children! A dim light from an oil lamp or someone's stable lantern, the reading of the minutes and communications, discussion of routine business, a decision slowly reached, refreshments when the women are present or a few minutes' chat with a neighbor about affairs, then home, to come back again in two weeks or a month! This or some such is the picture. "Dull" you say, "insufferably dull!" Perhaps so,

but what has grown out of it? A progress, material and cultural, unexcelled by any people in similar circumstances in the world's history. Reflect a moment!

* * *

The foregoing observations arise out of an experience of a short time ago. It was the writer's privilege to give an address on the first Sunday in August to some hundreds of people assembled under the auspices of the United Farmers of Alberta. It was the closing day of the annual convention of the Coronation U.F.A. Constituency Association. Delegates from twenty or thirty Locals had spent the Friday and Saturday in meetings, and with their families and friends made a crowd of some ten or twelve hundred persons. The people of that section of Alberta are adapting themselves to the times. Two hundred motor cars had brought them to the most convenient and most beautiful place for the purpose at their command.

A Beauty Spot

Gooseberry Lake, some nine miles north of Consort, a body of water impregnated with mineral salts and highly buoyant, spreading itself over the hollows in two sections of hilly land, in a country where wheat fields and summer fallow make a patchwork quilt that would blanket many an ancient kingdom, has been selected as one of those beauty-spots-to-be of which Alberta's Premier has dreamed. Mr. Brownlee's dreams have a way of coming true; and out in the wheat fields that lie against Saskatchewan, beauty is taking shape upon the beauty that was there.

A stretch of grey sand, a dense thicket of trees, back from the shore, a bowl of undulating hills rising all around, a sheet of water shining in the sun laid upon sand that is tender to the feet—on this scene which for thousands of years waited the coming of man, the Government of this young Province has staked for its people a claim. Within the 127 acres of land on the southern shore of the lake a fine assembly hall and splendid bath house have been built. Here the people of the district may assemble at will, whether their pockets are full or empty, whether the crop is a bumper or they are hailed out, whether the market is strong or has been "raided by the bears." No one stands at the gate to exact a toll.

Perhaps the U.F.A. meetings in Coronation can be as dull at times as they

have been and are elsewhere. Perhaps the schoolhouse seats are no more comfortable. Once a year at least, however, those schoolhouse meetings are sublimated into a great gathering amid rural beauty where soft waters lure and cool breezes rustle an invitation to the shade of a poplar grove, while the tent pitched in the little wood and the car drawn up close by give the necessary comfort for the night and afford the means of return to home and work when the conference is over.

A Series of Conferences

"Conference!" did I say? It should be in the plural; for, not only are there many meetings, but, what is perhaps even more significant and valuable, there are innumerable little fellowships and reunions where ideas are compared and policies co-ordinated that will mean much to the future of Alberta. Here the Constituency Co-operative Board lays plans for the well-being of the members of its twenty-five Locals in a very tangible way. A deal is consummated with the representative of a great commercial house for eight cars of binder twine, the order speeding over the wire from Consort that night. Here is delivered a thoughtful and impassioned address for an hour and a half by one of Canada's leading men, Robert Gardiner, M.P., representative of these folks at Ottawa. Here Lew Hutchison of Alberta's Wheat Pool Board exhorts the members of that great co-operative to take courage in times of testing. Here Speaker George Johnston and "Bill" Farquharson, his neighbor from Ribstone, tell of the doings and plans of the Government which the U.F.A. movement placed in power at Edmonton. Here there is music. Singers whose voices might have been heard on the great stages of the world had their possessors lived in other spheres thrill the listener. Here young folk, who have not lagged behind in the twentieth century's great forward surging, trip light measures to weird music in the night. Here Sunday's rest is superimposed upon it all like a benediction and the preacher tries to make people forget church differences while he speaks of men and women and life and relates it all to One who frequented lakesides and mingled with crowds in the long ago.

Is the little U.F.A. meeting of the past? Yes! but it is of the present too. When it forms the primary out of which such conferences grow it is a power in the land. What of the future? This farm movement cannot but live. It is life, life burgeoning, blossoming, expressing itself toward greater and still greater ends.

Two Health Units

Will Be Set Up

An arrangement has been made by the Alberta Department of Public Health and the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation to set up two Health Units in the Province, for the purpose of showing what can be accomplished in the promotion of health and the prevention of disease by the use of modern health methods in country districts:

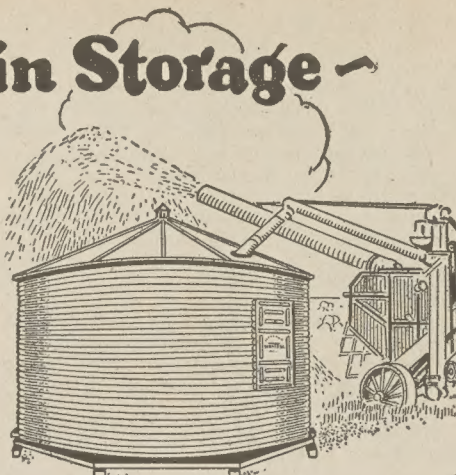
"If our rural population is to enjoy the health advantages now enjoyed by residents of the cities," says a circular sent out from the Department of Health, "then some such organization as has been found effective in the control of disease

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U.F.A. Central Office
CALGARY

and the conservation of life in cities is required to meet the great need for this service in our rural districts. It has been established beyond any question that if effective public health work is to be carried on in the towns, villages and rural districts, the full time service of a well-trained and experienced staff of public health workers under the direction of a physician with special training in public health work is essential. Previous to 1900 the mortality rate in rural districts was only 75 per cent of that of the cities in the United States Registrationary, but in recent years it has been some 8 to 10 per cent higher. The difference is to be accounted for by the effective organization of Health Departments operating to conserve health and save life in the cities."

The Rockefeller Foundation is now giving assistance to some three hundred full time country health units in the United States; 17 have been established in Quebec, four in British Columbia, while Saskatchewan and Manitoba are making a start with one in each Province.

Death Rate Decreasing

Results in the Province of Quebec show that under the headings of infantile mortality, tuberculosis and contagious diseases, in which departments the health units have been specializing, the death rate has been decreasing since the establishment of the health units. The health unit in Beauce was established only three years ago. During 1926, there were 643 deaths in the district from general causes; last year the figure dropped to 487, a saving of 156 lives. This unit employs the full time services of a medical health officer, public health nurses, sanitary inspector and a secretary. The cost is divided between the municipality or groups of municipalities, the Provincial Government, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The districts to be selected in Alberta for the demonstration of the usefulness of the health units will depend upon the evidence of active interest and co-operation in the districts before whom the project is placed. Two districts have been tentatively selected; one embraces municipal districts 339, 340, 341, 371, 399 and 400, west of Red Deer and Lacombe, and the other includes municipal districts 158, 159, 189, 190, 191 and Improvement District No. 160, in the vicinity of High River, Nanton, Okotoks and Vulcan. Meetings have been arranged as we go to press in these two districts on August 14th and 15th.

Late U.F.W.A. News

Vegreville U.F.W.A. Conference

The Annual Conference of the Vegreville Federal Constituency U.F.W.A. was held in Vegreville, Tuesday, July 22nd, 1930, Mrs. MacNaughton in the chair. The meeting opened with the singing of O Canada! After the business part of the meeting was passed, Mr. Luchkovich, member for Vegreville, gave a very interesting talk. He spoke on the different subjects which appeal specially to women and the help it was to all, that women are taking up these subjects seriously. He mentioned specially the work of

Miss Agnes Macphail on peace, and what women can do to help on this work.

The noon hour was devoted to three ladies, Mrs. Warr, Mrs. Luchkovich and Mrs. Nestovik judging the collections of work brought in by the ladies of this constituency. The exhibition of work was so good last year that it was decided to make this year's exhibition a contest. The result was, we had six entries, with Tofield Local winning first place and Partridge Hills second. The judges had great difficulty deciding the winning collection. It was of great interest to all in the Conference to see the varieties of work done by the different Locals. This contest was much enjoyed by all, the conference deciding that we make it a bigger collection next year. Mrs. Luchkovich of Vegreville gracefully presented the prizes.

The afternoon session opened with a delightful piano solo by Miss Velma Anderson of Lamont. Mrs. Warr then addressed the meeting and her address was of great interest to all the women present; it was very much enjoyed and we were very proud to have Mrs. Warr with us.

Mrs. Humphrey, of Vegreville, then sang two solos: "Mother Machree" and the "Hills of Donegal." After further discussion on our Conference and arranging for next year's meeting, the meeting was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

I take this opportunity of thanking all who contributed to this most successful day.

ANNABEL MacNAUGHTON,
U.F.W.A. Director,
Vegreville Constituency

Stettler U.F.W.A. Conference

The Stettler Constituency U.F.W.A. Conference was held in the United Church, Stettler, on August 5th, beginning at 10.30 a.m. Mrs. Six, president of Stettler U.F.W.A. Local, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. Director for Camrose. A round table talk on organization work, and community singing, completed the morning. At noon a buffet luncheon was served by the committee, everyone enjoying the informality.

In the afternoon Mrs. Clarke Fraser gave a splendid talk on Education; Mesdames Brennan and Cullis entertained the assembly charmingly with vocal solos, and Dr. Charles Fitzpatrick gave an address on Mental Health. At the close of the conference a vote of thanks and appreciation was given to the speakers and to Mrs. Brennan and Mrs. Cullis; thanks were given also to the Department of Health for giving the Locals the opportunity of hearing Dr. Fitzpatrick. After the singing of the national anthem, the committee served tea, and Mrs. Zipperer thanked the Locals for their splendid co-operation in putting the conference over in such an able manner.

Mrs. Kelly read a most interesting paper on the care of delinquent children, and Mrs. Gregory gave a report of the Bow River convention, at the July meeting of Standard U.F.W.A., held at the home of Mrs. Ed. Christiansen. Mrs. Frona Wirt, secretary, writes that application was made for a millinery course to be held in the fall.

A paper on education by Mrs. W. Carver, and a round table talk, were very interesting, states a report of the August meeting of Turin U.F.W.A. Local, forwarded by Mrs. Roy Handley, secretary. Plans were made for the dressmaking course to be held in August; the delegates to the Lethbridge convention were then called upon for their reports. Four of the ladies served a delicious lunch. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. Mitchell.

The roll call was answered by names of pioneer women, when the Arrowwood U.F.W.A. Local met

at the home of Mrs. R. F. Williams, with 28 members and 6 visitors present. Some of the very old hymns were sung; Miss Jean Haddin, of Shouldice, did some very pretty dancing, after which Mrs. Jones, of Gleichen, a very old pioneer of the West, gave a very interesting talk on her pioneering days, all of which she has spent in and around this district. A delicious lunch was then served by the hostesses, Mrs. R. F. Williams and Mrs. McRae of Shouldice.

PLEASE SEND NAME

A remittance of \$5 was received by Central Office recently from Ponoka; an unsigned memo states that it is for the Wetaskiwin Federal election campaign. Will the person sending it please communicate with Miss Bateman, Secretary?

CORRECTION

In one of the articles on the Federal election results in our last issue it was stated in error that only one Progressive was elected in Saskatchewan, and that none of the candidates of the Saskatchewan Farmer's Political Association was returned. The correct number was given elsewhere. Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Campbell, Progressives, who were supported by the S.F.P.A., were elected.

SEED GRAIN RATES

Reduced rates on seed grain again became effective throughout the Province on August 7th. To take advantage of these rates it will be necessary, as in the past, to secure seed grain certificates from the U.F.A. Central Office.

U.F.A. Local Items

F. E. Wells and H. G. Jackson are the president and secretary of the newly organized Lily Lake U.F.A. Local, near Greencourt.

The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals of Picture Butte held a very successful basket picnic on August 5th, with races for the children and two softball games. The Coalhurst girls played the Picture Butte girls, and later the married men were ranged against the single men. There was a dance in the evening which was enjoyed by all present, states a letter from Mrs. E. M. Shaw.

Hillanvale U.F.A. Local (in the Sounding Lake district) held their sports day on July 23rd, on the farm of J. E. Moore. There was a good crowd, and a well-arranged program was carried out, and all kinds of games and sports enjoyed. After the sports, a novelty dance was held at the schoolhouse, and all reported a good time, says a report from A. W. Cooper, president of the Local. The monthly meeting was held at the home of George Deacons, the business being to elect delegates to the convention at Gooseberry Lake; after adjournment all enjoyed the lunch served by Mrs. Deacons.

At the last meeting of Alcomdale U. F. A. Local, reports the secretary, T. J. Harrington, the delegates to the nominating convention at Morinville reported that they "had withdrawn from the convention because of the fact that ten of the Locals represented had been organized within a week or two previous to the convention, and had evidently been organized for the purpose of controlling that convention only." This matter was discussed at length, and a resolution passed expressing agreement with the action of their delegates. It was decided to send a team of boys to the Farm Boys' Camp at the Edmonton Exhibition.

Harvey Hanson, Director for Bow River, reports that the Namaka rural mail route for which the, Namaka U.F.A. Local have been working for a year has been established, starting August 1st. "Great credit is due," states Mr. Hanson, "to E. J. Garland, M.P., for assistance at Ottawa, and to L. O. Wheeler, president of the Local and J. A. L. McBean, secretary,

for untiring efforts in getting subscriptions and bondsmen."

The opening dance held in the new U.F.A. Hall at Grimshaw was very largely attended; nearly 500 persons from all points north of the Peace came to trip the light fantastic to the strains of the Williamson orchestra of Berwyn. "Our maple floor was very highly commended and was made full use of from 9 30 p.m. until nearly four in the morning," writes Geo. L. Watt, secretary of Grimshaw Local. "We appreciated the huge attendance, also were very pleased to see D. M. Kennedy, M.P., and Wm. Bailey, M.L.A., with their good wives, mixing in and getting better acquainted with the men and women of the community. Mr. Kennedy spoke for a few minutes, thanking those who supported him and helped him to victory in the recent election; also said he'd welcome everything in co-operation or criticism but promised to do all he could for the good of all his constituency. Our total receipts were \$168. Our entertainment committee plan putting on a dance every two or three weeks until snow flies, to clear the debt still hanging over our heads."

MISCELLANEOUS

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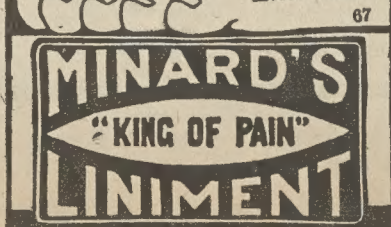
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